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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,712—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coasts Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th June.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
P.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
P.I. CARTHAGE	6393	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moulc	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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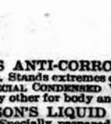
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE		3,830	650	1st July 1896.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA †	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Oriando	4,409	350	21st June 1896

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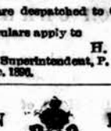
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 8, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



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Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SAS. AZTE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

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YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,355	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
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SS "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,044	On or about the 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
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Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 11th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bosreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 13th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1896.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO .... 23rd June 1896

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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

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E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th June, 1896.

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Principal.

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GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 10th June, 1896.

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MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR WEAR IN ANY CLIMATE.

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Soft Kempton	,,	12	8
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Silkino Spun Silk	,,	28	0
Best Silk	,,	36	0

Measures required, Height, Size of Chest and Waist.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD GIRDER WORK FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, for the purchase per ton of about 510 tons of OLD GIRDER WORK divided into 5 lots as under:—3 lots of 120 tons each at Wari Bunder, Bombay; 2 lots of 75 tons each at Singaji Station, G. I. P. Railway, near Jubbulpore. Much of this ironwork is composed of valuable plates, ranging from 4 feet to 12 feet in length, about 2 feet in width, and 1-4 inch to 3-8 inch in thickness.

The material can be inspected at the abovenoted places on application, and purchasers must take delivery where it now lies.

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The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By order,
J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th June, 1896.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 50 casks McEwen & Co.'s best Portland Cement.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auctio, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;

By order of J W Orr, Esq., Prothonotary and Registrar, H. M.'s High Court.—

Two iron safes, one kitchen range with some cooking utensils, one clock and commodes, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 light chesnut waler, going in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 C. B. chesnut galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, goes in saddle and harness.
1 light and near office-shigram.
1 hand-some strong English-built glass-fronted brougham by "Kesterton."
1 handsome strong bay Arab, 15½ high, 5 years old, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instruction from the executors of the late Mr. J. T. Rogers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "Commode" house" near Tramway Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, plated, glass, and crockery-ware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Playel and Canting, polo and racing saddles and side saddles, one D.-B. C.-F. gun by Greener, one D.-B. P.-F. gun by Reiley, revolvers and swords, musical boxes, field and studio cameras, a handsome strong vis-a-vis victoria, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—

1 English, C-spring buggy, very easy running, in splendid condition, with an Australian mare, 7 years off, fast and showy, goes well and quiet in harness, with a set of harness complete.

1 second-hand victoria with flea-bitten grey Arab horse, very showy and fast.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of landed properties on the Moombadavie Cross Road, Kalbadavie Road and Currey Road, Parel, advertised to be SOLD on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF MIRRORS.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

3 cases of mirrors in walnut wood and gold frames, sizes 30 by 18, 23 by 16 and 24 by 14.

The mirrors will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

SALE OF A FULL-SIZED SLATE BILLIARD TABLE WITHOUT RESERVE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

One first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Smith, with 17 balls, cues, marking boards, cuestand, six-light billiard lamp, &c., complete.

The table will be on view 3 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte, consisting os blackwood sofas, ottoman, washhand table, screens.

The property of a gentleman.

1 Marion's nickel-planted portrait lense, enlarging camera, enlarging dishes, scale with weights, enlarging easel, albumenized paper, bromide paper, books on gelatine, chloride, printing and on the art of retouching and colouring photos, bottles, potash, oxalate and nitrate of silver solution, Argentecaster, &c.,

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Nathoo Bechardass, ex-Hillbrook—

337—N. B. A. K. 12747/6—3 cases each 100 warps silk yarn.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light str ng-built victoria.
1 strong dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRITS.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following wines and spirits to close consignments—

25	cases brandy.	
30	,, brandy.	
20	,, whisky.	
22	,, whisky in pins.	
40	,, whisky.	
17	,, old tom.	
5	,, dry gin.	
6	,, gin in square bottles.	
5	,, claret Fraise champagne in quats and pints.	
17	,, champagne in quarts and pints.	
10	,, curacao in stone bottles.	
9	,, kummel.	
5	,, tuffel anisette.	
5	,, stockholmer punch.	
5	,, carlshams punch.	
5	,, liqueur royal.	

These will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and the samples are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KALI CHOWKEY ROAD AT CHINCHPOOGLY, NEAR THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Tyeb Hamid, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, 1890, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuage dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly in the registration sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Tyeb Hamid, containing by admeasurement 636 and four-tenths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Rukhmabai Moorli Teiin, on the west by the property of Joseph Esmail, on the north by the property of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on the south by the Kali Chowkey Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 228 BALES GREY SHEETING T CLOTH AND DHOTIES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Hascoman Lane, outside the Fort, in the godown on the ground-floor of the house of Mr. Hurgowan Chuttoo, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukshmishunker Pranshunker, the owners of the Vala Mill.—

About 220 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.

" 8 bales grey dhoties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, cooking stove, large size musical box on stand with spare rollers, Singer's sewing machine, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of ARTHUR G. AVRON, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kawasjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, the administrators, and Bai Goolbai, the wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, the administratrix of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All the right, title, and interest of the said administrators and administratrix in all that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bandora on the north side of the Bandora station-road, in the Bhoiwada District, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 36-969, 37-970, 30-963 and 31-964 containing by admeasurement 3,373 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the properties of Dinshah H. Pasthakis, Bibi Fatima, and Rustomjee Mohobat, and partly by the public passage, on or towards the east by the property of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the south by the Bandora Station-road and on or towards the west partly by Government land, partly by the properties of Lawrence Vriti and Luxumon Nanaji, partly by the public passage, and partly by the property of Dinshah H Pasthakis, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said deceased and his tenants, and now in the possession of the said administrators and administratrix.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, solicitors, for the said administrators and administratrix, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ballajee Pandurang, Shamrao Pandurang, and Dhondoo Trimbuck Aptey, executors of the will of Yeshodabai, widow of Govind Gungadhur Phudkey, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, jewellery, &c., consisting of pearl nose-ring, pearl kaps, 3, 4 and 9 string pearl necklaces or gulo-shri, pearl balees, diamond, emerald, and ruby finger rings, khoddees with purahs and blue stones, puduck with pearls, bohkur (ear-ring) of pearls, gold watch, bangles, todas, armlets, necklaces, puduck, putlis, brooch, chains with diamonds, chupa-kuli, and bangdees; silver dan trays, tumblers, cups, wallas, colas, etc., etc., spoon, chowtulia, &c.

Also by order of Hormusjee Framjee Deewacha, Esq., administrator of the estate of the late Dr. F. D. Deewacha:—one silver open-face watch No. 547, by L. Just and Son, and one silver hunting watch No. 16314 by Jas. McCabe.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 12, 1896.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Tivoli Theatre.—Miss Annie May Abbott's performance, 9-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men, by Rev. A. H. Bowman, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Brahmani yesterday: the steamer Wardha left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sydney entered, and the steamers Ravenna and Pekin left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 5-45, punctually.

SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMY.—Superintendent J. Crummy having returned from leave, took charge of his office, yesterday, from Superintendent Sweeny, who has reverted to his own post.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Letters specially marked for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushire will also be forwarded.

EXAMINATION.—Mrs. Walter Hack, the wife of Inspector W. D. T. Hack, of the Bombay Police, who has been training in one of the Dublin Hospitals for Midwifery, has passed a very successful examination, and would shortly go up before the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Dublin, for final examination in diseases of women in Midwifery.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Kooshee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing on the first floor of a house in Duncan Road, was, on Wednesday afternoon, leaning out of a window in the room, feeding some birds, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about eleven feet, sustaining a fracture of the left forearm, and other injuries to her body. Kooshee was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN ARABIC.—Surgeon-Major M. J. Keravala, of the Madras Medical service, has successfully passed the examination in Arabic by the Degree of Honour test, by which he is entitled to receive the authorized honorarium of Rs 5,000 and a Gold Medal. Dr. Keravala is the first Parsi in the Indian Medical Service who has gained this honourable distinction in the study of oriental languages. He is at present in Bombay, and having obtained eighteen months' furlough, proceeds to Europe early in July.

FEES FOR RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—Intimation having been given that his Lordship the Bishop of Dromore is to introduce in the churches of Bassein a new Scale of fees, raising the emoluments of priests in respect of religious ceremonies and services, a meeting of the principal parishioners was held which disapproved the intended measure, and sent a telegraphic message to his Lordship at his temporary residence at Matheran, requesting that the fees in question might not be enforced and that a written representation on the subject would follow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Polka	The Skylark	Kessler
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Selection	Il Bravo	Mercadante
Cornet Solo	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz	Basquit
Grand Fantasia	Erin	Basquit
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TWO TINSMITHS SERIOUSLY BURNT.—On Wednesday morning, two tinsmiths, named Goolamalli Mahomedali, aged twenty-five, and Lalloo Kalidass, aged thirty, employed in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, repaired a tin kerosine oil lamp, filled it with kerosine oil, and lit it with a view of testing it. One of the joints suddenly burst, and a quantity of the hot oil fell on both men, causing severe burns on their faces, hands, and chests. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence after treatment they were conveyed home.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COOLIE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu coolie, aged fifty years. On the 3rd instant, the deceased was carrying a log of wood along the Tank Bunder Road, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell down, with the result that the log fell off the head on to his back, injuring the spine very seriously. Luximon was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for two days, and then he was taken home. However, as he grew worse, and his condition became very serious, he was conveyed by his relatives to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A PHOTOGRAPHER ASSAULTING HIS COOK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, T. H. Paar, a German photographer, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Domingo, John de Souza, his cook. The latter in his evidence said that, on the 10th ultimo, he demanded his pay from accused, who would not make the payment, but took him downstairs into the kitchen and slapped him. The slap was so violent that he was knocked down. Accused denied the charge, and said the case was a trumped-up one. Complainant, however, produced two Goanese witnesses, who corroborated his statement, and said they witnessed the assault. Accussed was fined Rs. 3.

THEFT IN THE COLABA BARRACKS.—Sookhy, a Kamati woman, was charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with theft of a pair of boots belonging to Patrick Herbert, a private in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. On Tuesday morning, complainant fell in for the second parade, leaving his boots, under the cot at the barracks. During his absence, the accused woman managed to remove the pair of boots by means of a stick through a window, and while she was making away with them, McInree, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, who saw all this, stopped her. Complainant's regimental number being embossed on the boots, he was shown the pair and identified them. Accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Head Constable Munshi, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, yesterday, charged two Kabulis with travelling between Palghur and Colaba witout a ticket. Accused were coming from Damaun to Bombay, but not having sufficient money with them they bought two third class tickets to go as far as Palghur. With the same tickets they travelled to Colaba, and when the excess fare was demanded they said they had no money to pay. The magistrate fined them Re. 1-8 each, and ordered the amount to be paid to the Company as the fare between Palghur and Colaba, but in the event of failing to pay the fine they were ordered to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four days each.

ALLEGED FORGING OF A TOLL RECEIPT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr Lambert, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahal, charged Mahadeo Narayen, a Brahmin, aged twenty-eight, lately a mustering karkoon, Toll Department, Panch Mahal, with committing forgery in respect of a toll receipt for the purpose of cheating under section 468 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was arrested by the Bombay police on Wednesday at Thakordwar, in consequence of an apprehensive warrant received from the District Magistrate of Panch Mahal. Mr. Dastur transferred the case to the court of the District Magistrate at Panch Mahal, and ordered the accused to be detained in the Mazagon lock-up till he is sent to that court by to-day's mail train. The accused applied for a bail. His Honour refused the application, remarking that he could make that application to the District Magistrate at Panch Mahal.

GROSS ABUSE OF GRATITUDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton, charged a Native Christian, named Francis David, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of David Valab, a table servant in the employ of Mr. Switching, residing at Clare Road, Byculla. Complainant and the accused were friends, but as the latter was out of employment, the former used to feed him and treat him kindly at his place. On Friday, accused went to the compainant's room, where the latter treated him to a good breakfast. Shortly afterwards complainant went into his master's bungalow to be on duty at tiffin, leaving accused in his quarters. Accused taking advantage of complainant's absence, stole a currency note for Rs. 10 from the pocket of his coat, which was left hanging on a nail in the room, and absconded. Complainant discovering the loss, reported the matter to the police, who arrested "the friend" on Wednesday evening, at the Grant Road bridge. It appears from subsequent inquiries that accused changed the note with a Marwaree, named Raghoo Ramjee, and squandered away the money. David in his defence stated that complainant had entrusted him with the note for change. He did change the note, but instead of returning the amount to complainant, he spent it. His Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Cadlestone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

MR. HEMMING AND THE MAGISTRATE.

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Hemming, on behalf of James Fitzgerald, the defendant in a case at hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, applied that the record and proceedings be sent for and revised, and that the further hearing, which is fixed to come on to-day, be stopped.

Mr. Raikes said he made his application under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and he read the affidavit of James Fitzgerald, the defendant, which stated the circumstances under which Mr. Hemming was stopped by the magistrate from conducting the defence.

Mr. Raikes also read the affidavit of Mr. Hemming. It stated among other things: In the two cases I was instructed by Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald to act for them. I instructed Mr. Aun Alli to appear for Mr. Fitzgerald, who was discharged. From the beginning the learned magistrate was determined to act with hostility towards me. When asked to make a note of some important admission obtained in cross-examination, he refused, saying it was not his duty to make notes, or he should please himself without being dictated to. The pleader on the opposite side took full advantage of the circumstances, and made remarks directed to me personally, with the apparent approval of the learned magistrate. On the 28th May 1895, when these cases came on again, I handed in a written application and respectfully requested the magistrate to file the application with the record if he was not disposed to comply with it. He simply flung it from him in a passion, and refused either to make a note or to file the application.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Who was the magistrate?

Mr. Raikes: Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Raikes proceeded to read from Mr. Hemming's affidavit, which said: Then the cross-examination of Mrs. Flanagan was begun by me, and when I had been engaged a few minutes, which for a positive certainty did not exceed fifteen, but which I estimate not to have exceeded ten at the most, the learned magistrate, of his own motion, interrupted me, and complained that the cross-examination was irrelevant. No particular question was objected to. The learned magistrate made a general complaint. I respectfully pointed out that the matter with which I was dealing, namely, the circumstances attending the borrowing of a dress by the witness to be photographed in was of great importance, it being about this dress that Mr. Flanagan had sent a written challenge to Mr. Fitzgerald, and then first attacked him, which resulted in his defending himself and a fight between the two men. The letter containing the challenge was put in as an exhibit, but when it was afterwards required for reference, it had unaccountably disappeared. The learned magistrate stopped me, and subjected me to a general scolding, and made a number of observations ("inter alia") that I was wasting my client's money, that he regretted the parties were put to needless expense, that I did not know how to conduct a case, &c., and finally stated: "You have already wasted a full hour of the court's time and have not asked a single relevant question." I said practically verbatim as follows: May I, sir, reply to your last observation first. It is now twelve minutes to four. Your Worship did not take your seat till ten minutes past three. Since then a number of applications have been made to you. You have seen the injuries shown by the applicants and passed orders. You have given two full judgments in the Kerosine Oil Fraud cases, fining the accused large amounts, and have heard the solicitors engaged on some points connected therewith, and you have also dealt with the application I handed in. Your Worship sees that deducting—The magistrate, in a loud voice, said: "You have no right to address me in this manner." I said, with great respect to your Worship, I am dealing with a question upon which you have blamed me. The magistrate, in a loud voice, said: "Sit down or ask a question." I said surely your Worship will permit me—The magistrate loudly said "Sit down." I said will your Worship bring this matter to the notice of the High Court? The magistrate said more loudly "Sit down." I asked does your Worship decline to allow me to cross-examine this witness? The magistrate said loudly "Yes." I bowed and resumed my seat. The magistrate then addressed my client, and asked him "Do you wish to put any questions to this witness?" I turned to speak to my client, upon which the learned magistrate, in a very loud voice said: "You have no right to speak to the man. You have no locus standi. I will not hear you." I rose and said: "With great respect to your Worship, I shall speak to my client, upon which he shouted "I order you not." And I again repeated the exact words above, and this occurred three times, the magistrate each time giving his order, if possible, in a louder voice than before, and adding the last time "sit down." I bowed again and sat down, spoke to my client, and the magistrate called the next witness. When my turn came, I rose and said will your Worship allow me to cross-examine this witness. The magistrate said "No." This occured with two witnesses, and when I applied to cross-examine the third, the magistrate said: "As you now treat the court with respect, and on the condition that you apologize for communicously addressing me just now when you had no right to do so, you may." I replied that I had always treated the court with respect, that I had neither done nor said anything but what I was fully justified in doing, that I had a duty to discharge to my client and to the public, and that I had nothing to apologize for, and I declined to apologize in any way whatever. The magistrate thereupon said "Then you may sit down, and he refused to allow me to cross-examine the witness. At the end of the case, he ordered my client to engage some other advocate, as he would not allow me to appear on the next occasion. I deny that I asked a single irrelevant question or that I treated the court with the slightest disrespect. The magistrate was annoyed at my handing in the exhibit, and then when I was pointing out his mis-statement of a "full hour," he became excessively angry. If I was contumacious in pointing out such mis-statements, I have erred; otherwise not. Such a mis-statement was calculated to do my client serious injury, if it had passed unchallenged and had crystallised into a fact, as it would promptly have done if unchallenged, and it would have been reiterated by the opposing pleader that I had been rebuked for wasting a full hour of the court's time. I have read a copy of the magistrate's notes, and I say there is no note whatever of the above facts, and while such notes contain all that can be used against the accused, very little is recorded of the admissions obtained in their favour.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, in his affidavit, corroborated Mr. Hemming's statements, and added—At the end of the scene therein described the learned magistrate addressed me, and ordered me to bring some other advocate on the next occasion. I replied that I had paid Mr. Hemming a considerable sum for the case, and I preferred that he should conduct it. The magistrate said he was very sorry for me, but since Mr. Hemming could not behave himself, I must engage another counsel if I wished to have the case defended at all. I say it is a great hardship that I should be put to expense and trouble in this way. I engaged a gentleman whom I believed authorised to act in court for me, and I believed the magistrate's object is to prejudice my case in refusing to hear him. It is the fact, that although the learned magistrate raised his voice, shouted at and interrupted my solicitor, he, my solicitor, treated the court with great respect under trying circumstances; he did not in any way lose control of himself; and was so cool and collected as to occasion complimentary remarks being made to him in my hearing on his self-possession.

Mr. Raikes also read corroborative affidavits made by Florence Fitzgerald, and P. N. R. Gonsalves, clerk to Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Justice Parsons: How do you come to this court?

Mr. Raikes: We come under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which says that the High Court can send for the proceedings of an inferior court to examine the correctness, legality, or regularity of proceedings of such inferior court. The magistrate has passed an order that a certain solicitor, whom the defendant chose to conduct his defence, is not to conduct the case. The order is illegal, unjust, and improper, and we ask your lordships to send for the record and quash the order. Under section 340 of the Code every accused person has a right to be defended by a pleader, vakil, or solicitor, and we say the magistrate acted illegally in preventing Mr. Hemming from conducting the defence.

Mr. Justice Parsons: What is the case about?

Mr. Raikes: It is a charge of assault and criminal trespass, and a cross charge of assault. The next hearing is to-morrow (Friday), and unless this court sends for the papers and stops the proceedings, the accused will be prejudiced. The magistrate has framed another charge, with regard to which the accused had no opportunity of cross-examination, since Mr. Hemming was prevented from conducting the case. We ask for a stay of the proceednigs as entirely illegal, and to send for the record and quash the magistrate's order.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Is the case going on to-morrow?

Mr. Raikes: Yes, my lord, Your Iordship notices the concluding words of the section "any irregularity of any proceding." In this case not only was the soliciton not allowed to appear, but there was no cross-examination.

Mr. Justice Parsons said it was difficult to know what to do under the magistrate's order. The best plan would be to have the case transferred. The court would ask the magistrate to report in the case, and it could be brought on that day week.

Mr. Raikes: Your lordship will stop the hearing going on to-morrow?

Mr. Justice Parsons: That will follow as a matter of course when we send for the record and proceedings.

Mr. Hemming then rose to make an application as an officer of this court.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You cannot bring the matter on in this way. It must be heard in chambers.

Mr. Hemming said Mr. Skipsey's matter was heard before the court; and he therefore wrote to the clerk to the Chief Justice to enquire what he should do; and he was told to bring it on before the division court. If their lordships now directed him to go before the Chief Justice, he would do so.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Take it before the Chief Justice or bring it on in chambers.

Mr. Hemming was understood to say that he agreed to bring it on in chambers.

ASSAUTING A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case, in which Hormusjee Jevanjee Mistry, charged Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Rustamjee Jamsetjee with assault, was called on for hearing.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of both the accused, stated that the first accused Cursetjee had been arrested (and was now in Civil Jail) at the instance of another of his relatives while he was coming to the court to get the witnesses subpœnas (which had been already issued), served. The second accused was in court, but owing to non-service of witnesses' subpœnas he was unable to proceed.

Mr. Brown, who appeared for the complainant stated, that this was not an ordinary assault matter where such an application could be entertained, His client was a retired Government contractor and proprietor of immovable properties, and a very respectable old man of about 65 years of age and in no way related to the person who was alleged to have arrested the accused Cursetjee. The second accused Rustamjee, was passed some portion of 1894, and major portion of 1895 in jail, and the first accused Cursetjee, who is now stated to be in jail, were considered very dangerous characters, and they not only assaulted the complainant on the 19th May—the subject of these proceedings before the Court—but also assaulted the complainant very seriously on the following day, the subject of another proceeding before another Magistrate. It was advisable that the case should be proceeded against the second accused at once.

Mr. Kapadia.—What Mr. Brown has stated may be true, as I was only instructed just now to make this application, but it would be very hard against the accused to proceed without their evidence. The Magistrate may make an order to bind the accused over to keep the peace.

The Magistrate then called the second accused Rustamjee Jamsetjee and warned him that, if he should commit any breach of the peace or threaten the complainant or in any way annoy him between this and the 25th instant, the Police would arrest him, and if he was brought up before him, he would be sent to jail. The case was then adjourned till the 25th instant.

Immediately afterwards an enquiry with the person who issues witnesses' subpœnas in the police court, the complainant ascertained that no such subpœnas were at all applied for or issued to the accused. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the complainant, again, appeared before the Magistrate and brought this fact to his notice. The Magistrate thereupon made a note of the misrepresentation made by the accused.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

798—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Goswami Shri Ghirdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindraojee Maharaj—Khunderao and S.

891—Bhaishunker and K—Lalljee Mowjee vs Sevaliaram Ganojee Valkur and others—Khunderao and S.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

888—Bhaishunker and K—Sonbai vs Bharmull Meghjee and others—Brown and M.

892—Chalk W and S—The Holland Bombay Trading Company Ld vs The Secretary of State for India-in-Council—F A Little.

897—Little and Co—L W G Revett Carnac vs Hajee Ebrahim Haji Wylliam—Ardeshir H and D.

899—Brown and M—Bai Bhanbai vs Nagindas Runchordas and others—Ardeshir H and D.

901—(Re Will of Tuisidas Varjdas deceased) Chitnis M and M—Dayabhoy Tapidas Damodardas Tapidas—Thackerdas D and C.

902—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thucker Topen Hurjee and others—Hiralal and M.

903—Payne G and S—Mithavahoo vs Nathu Tulsidas and others—Thackerdas D and C. and Little and Co.

904—Daphtary and F—Moreshwar Nanabhai and others vs Chimnabai and another—M N Saklatwalla.

905—Mathubhai and I—Hajeeabli Rebanu vs Dadabhoy Framjee Jeejeebhoy—Chalk W and S.

359-2/96-95—Mooljee and R—Ishwardas Tribhowandas vs Kalidas B aidas and others—Brown and M.

20978-95—Gorohundas Jadowjee vs Harivalbdas Bhaidas—Daphtary and F.

15-1184-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs C J Khumbata—H J R Hemming.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-96—In person—Radhabai vs Marwadi Dhira Raja—Wadia and G.

14-96—In person—Purbai vs Champsey Karamsey.

15-96—In person—Poorbai vs Hurbai alias Vejbai and Crawford B and Co.

Testamentary Matter.

1-96—In person—Eduljee Cawasjee Behea vs Limjeebhoy Eduljee Mithaiwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

19-96—Framjee M and M—Abdool Jailla bin Ebrahim vs The British India Steam Navigation Company Ld—Craigie Lang O.

25-95—M H Khan—Namoobai vs Mukund Moroba and others—In person.

32-96—Hiralal M and M—Motilal Hargovandas vs Narsoo Dharmsi and another—In person.

49-96—Hiralal M and M—Bharidas Narondas vs Adhibai and another—J C Cama.

52-96—Crawford B and B—Bai Luxumibai and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—M L Shroff, Daphtary and F, and Khunderao and S—In person.

73-96—Framjee and M—Anandrao Hari Trimbak vs Chaya bin Shimga Nackma—In person.

148-96—Ardeshir H and D—Bhimjeebhoy Sajan and others vs Mahomed Yusoof Ismail Memraj and others—H J R Hemming.

635-95—M H Khan—Mugoomall Mewaram and another vs Shewandas Nawmull and others—Heeralal and M.

606-95—M H Khan—Gungaram Tricumdas vs Shewundas Nowmull and others Hiralal and M.

4-96—Daphtary and F—Cullianjee Khimjee Jairam vs Wagjee Korjee and others—Little and Co Roughton and Co.

10-96—Roughton and B—The Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Co vs C A Turner and others Hiralal and M Craigie L and O.

79-96—Khunderao and S—Shamdas Guru Govindas vs Hansilla das Guru Govindas—In person.

81-96—Dikshit and H—Mahadeo Narayen Patankar vs Ramchandra Balwant Sathe—K J Mantri.

102-96—Bicknell M and M—Charles Agnew Turner vs Chooni-Sakalchand and another—Bhaishanker and K Edgelow and G.

103-96—Chalk W and S—Khenderao Ravjee vs Laxuman Raojee and others—Inperson.

104-96—M N Saklatwala—Hawabai vs Janmahomed Oosman and others—Payne G and S.

105-96—S D Pestonjee Wallia (a pauper)—Aboo Miya bin Rahmatoola vs Ahmed Shu bin Chatkisha and another Little and Co.

110-96—Payne G and S—Keshew Krishnarao Pansare v Mahadeo Krishnarao Pansare—K J Mantri.

Postponed Long Cause.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.)

For Dismissal Under Rule 64.

183-96—Wadia and G—Dossabhai Thakersey vs Manshunker Vajeshunker—Little and Co.

Petition for Hearing.

F A Little (for Government)—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Goverdhundas Khimjee—Craigie L and O and Crawford B, and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exception on Commissioner's Report.

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197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE ON THE FLATS.

THE Committee of the Corporation, appointed on 17th February last, to consider and draft definite proposals, for submission to Government, of the terms on which the Corporation should apply for the continued right of occupancy of the Government land on the Flats reclaimed by the Municipality, have sent in their report in which they state:—

The Committee are of opinion, on a perusal of the voluminous record connected with the question of the disposal of town sweepings, that the best way of meeting the demand of Government for definite proposals, regarding the future disposition of the Flats, is to draw the attention of Goverment to the negotiations for their transfer to the Municipality, which, though they have been in abeyance now for many years, were never broken off and still await final determination.

After giving a brief narrative of the events which led to the negotiations, the report proceeds:—

It will be seen from the above narrative that the Corporation never accepted the conditions imposed by Government with regard to the grant of the first 36 acres, that their sanction was never obtained to the acquisition of the 50 and 23 acres given subsequently; on the other hand Government were prepared to grant the Flats in freehold on the conditions laid down by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Government sent Mr. Arbuthnot's proposals for the approval of the Corporation, and the Corporation agreed to take the whole area free of cost on condition of devoting them to public purposes. The acceptance of the corporation was communicated to Government, but strangely enough Government have not yet dealt with, or replied to it. The application on behalf of the Western India Turf Club, though relating to an object of very limited public utility, has, the committee believe, been complied with, and a piece of 200 acres made over to them for the Race Course.

It will also be observed that the reclamations of the Flats was undertaken, not simply "for saving a very large expenditure which would have been involved in a different disposal of the town sweepings," but that it was adopted in preference as calculated to remove the serious danger to public health involved in leaving alone the large area of utterly valueless swamp owned by Government on the Flats, and which would have otherwise had to be reclaimed by Government at an enormous cost. This view was held by Government themselves and underlay all the proposals made by them through the Collector of Bombay. It must be remembered that the Flats have been reclaimed, not simply by town sweepings, but by the intermixture of alternate layers of sweet earth, which have cost the Municipality several lakhs of rupees. This expenditure was not grudged because the action of Government promoted the belief that it was the intention of Government sooner or later to make over the reclamation to the Municipality in freehold for municipal and public purposes.

The Committee are of opinion that, under the circumstances above set forth, the Corporation should ask Government to make over the area of the Flats to the Municipality in freehold in accordance with their own proposals made through the Collector of Bombay in 1875 and 1877 and never yet withdrawn, with such modificatoins as the lapse of time might require as suitable or convey it to the Municipality in conformity with the two Resolutions of the Corporation passed respectively on the 15th October 1877 and the 3rd May 1878.

The Committee may, in conclusion, point out that either of the above two courses will be in consonance with the policy enunciated in the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of Bombay contained in Bombay Government Resolution No. P, W. 40, dated 23rd November 1899, which, as pointed out by H. Pedder, in his Memorandum on the policy pursued for the improvements to the city of Bombay, "distinctly contemplates the free grant of all (swamp) lands to the Municipality for reclamation" (vide also Government Resolution No. 109 C. W. 190 of 1838 and 97 C. W. 177 of 1807). It may be as well to cite the following remarks from the same Memorandum:—

"It is extremely desirable that all swampy lowlying pieces of Government land within the city specially about Byculla, Kamatipura, and Khetwady, should be filled in, and this for two reasons. First, that they are in themselves sources of disease; secondly, that, unless they are filled in the Municipal Commissioner can hardly take action, under sections 223 and 224, against the private owners of similar places, while, if all such Government lands are filled in, it will hardly be necessary to take action against private owners since the more the area of lowlying land is reduced, the more imperative for their own convenience is it on the owners of that which remains to fill it in.

should either at its own expense fill in these lands, as indeed, under section 223 of the Act, the Municipal Commissioner can, it would seem, compel Government to do, or should hand them over the Corporation. The Secretary of State as will be seen below, has already definitely approved the latter principle." Government accepted this view definitely in their Resolutions of 1875 and 1878, and the Corporation, in making the above proposals, will only be asking Government to carry out their own offer in accordance therewith.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
G. COTTON.
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA.
R. M. SAYANI.
DOWASHI HORMUSJI.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
NOWROJI N. WADIA.
O. V. MULLER.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Heyman, Capt, 21st Bo I, off leave.

JUNE 10.

Osborne, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Abbey, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to join, from Jacobabad.
Miller, Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, A M S, on leave, from Sialkote.
Cruickshank, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Dera Ismailkhan.

JUNE 11.

Betham, Capt, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, from Poona.
French, Lt, Bengal, 1-rd Gurkha, on leave, from Drosh
Owens, Capt, Bengal, The Royal Irish, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Light, Lt, 14th Bo, to join, to Deesa.

JUNE 11.

Betham, Capt, 8th B I, from leave, to Baroda.
Abbey, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, to join, to Poona.
Osborne, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, to Australia.
Arnold, Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, to rejoin, to Karachee.
Hay, Lt-Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th June, 1896.

1. The following member having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3302 Vol. E. C. Morecroft.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Scratch Cricket Match on the Cooperage at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday next the 13th instant.

REPORTING recently to the North-West Provinces Education Department on the Cawnpore Agricultural School, Dr. Leather commented on the difficulty of finding employment for passed students of the School. At home, he observed, where owners and managers of estates know the value of an intimate acquaintance with the principles of agriculture, a successful student at an agricultural college has little difficulty in finding suitable employment: in India it is different; on the large estates here there are no such openings. The Local Government, however, decline to admit this. In a letter to the Director of Public Instruction they say "passed students of the school should be useful as managers and assistants on large estates, many of which have considerable home farms." They are to ask the Board of Revenue how far the Court of Wards can utilise their services, and they hope the lead thus given may be followed by some of the more enlightened landowners, European or native. The Court of Wards estates is a limited field, and since the enlightened landowners have to be shown that the employment of skilled agriculturists would be to their advantage, the openings on the other large estates apparently have still to be made. The value of the students as managers and assistants is not in question. It is better to produce skilled agriculturists than crammed B. A.'s, but it would be discouraging to find that there is as poor a prospect of a useful career for the one as the other.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·546	ESE	3	110·0	85·5	58	...	0·75	+0·38
Agra	29·521	NW	7	111·0	90·7	33	...	0·01	−0·36
Cawnpore	29·565	ESE	6	108·5	86·0	65	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·561	E	8	116·6	83·2	60	...	1·40	+0·71
Jhansi	29·551	W	7	112·2	89·2	31	...	0·73	+0·08
Jacobabad	29·524	E	9	116·1	83·0	47	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·592	WSW	10	94·8	82·0	71	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·581	W	6	111·3	86·8	44	...	0·08	−0·27
Ajmere	29·513	W	11	102·4	88·5	39	...	0·02	−0·16
Deesa	29·622	SSE	14	107·9	83·0	51	...	0·15	+0·03
Ahmedabad	29·618	Calm	2	103·9	82·6	66	0·13	1·13	...
Bhuj	29·599	S	10	103·5	83·9	59	...	...	0·40
Rajkot	29·622	SE	6	102·3	77·5	74	0·12	0·80	+0·28
Veraval	29·600	SSE	11	87·7	84·2	82	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·651	W	16	106·5	77·6	70	0·84	0·84	+0·33
Indore	29·604	NE	3	101·6	83·1	52	...	0·14	−1·90
Saugor	29·529	W	4	104·

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

THE weather since the date of our last report has been unsettled and stormy; but the S. W. monsoon has not yet set in, and business meantime has reached a lower level of dulness than before. Influenced by the depressing advices from the governing markets for our principal export staple, Cotton, on some days, has not been dealt in at all in some directions, and the week's business upon the whole has been trifling; while Wheat and Seeds have been neglected to a great extent by shippers, though virtually unchanged in value. There has not been much movement in Exchange this week, but on the whole the tendency has been upward, and rates close about on the same level as last Thursday's closing quotations. Money has been easy, but not in abundant supply. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. on our last weekly rates. In Imports a moderate business has been done, in a quiet but steady market, and prices are in some instances higher.

MONEY.—The increasing slackness of demand for monetary accommodation, which led the directors of the Presidency Bank to reduce their rates by one per cent. at their Board Meeting last week, was illustrated by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, which disclosed an addition to the Cash Balance of 23¼ lakhs, at 178¼ lakhs, due to a curtailment in the business demand for Money. A large increase in Private Deposits, and a diminution to about the same extent in Loans, were shown by the Return, there having, on the other side, been only a trifling increase in Bills Discounted, the figures having shown a net falling off in trade requirements of some 30½ lakhs, as against an increase of 8¼ lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a net decrease last week of over 8 lakhs, heavy withdrawals at the branches amounting to 19¼ lakhs having been partly counterbalanced by an increase at the Bank's head office.

Meantime there is an easy tone in the market, but supplies are not abundant.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady last mail-day at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, from which rates advanced, and a fair Bazaar business was done at 1s. 2 1-16d. to 3-32d, for Telegraphic, and a considerable number of Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 5-32d. Later in the day, however, rates declined somewhat, and closed quiet, to open on Saturday unchanged in tone, but with quotations at 1s. 2d. for Demand and Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, which rates were maintained in a quiet market. Firm at opening on Monday rates were quoted at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 1-16 to 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a trivial amount only having been placed at 1s. 2 1-16d. Re-sales were also placed to some extent at 1s. 1 1-32d., Telegraphic. At opening on Tuesday the market was quiet at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and there was little enquiry for Bank Paper. Rates later in the day gave way slightly all round; and closed dull in tone. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 31-32d. to 1s. 2d. for Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but the enquiry for Bank remittance and the supply of Merchants' Paper were very slight and scarce. The Bazaar, however, having come into the market with re-sales little was placed at 1s. 2 1-32d., Telegraphic. To-day rates were steady at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d, for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair amount of buying at an advance of 1-32d., which caused rates to give way somewhat. Some bills were sold at 1s. 2 1-16d., but rates steadied again, and at the close were firm as follows:—

Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 2d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 3-32d.
Credits	3 do.	...	1s. 2 3-32d.
„	6 do.	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
Documents	3 do.	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
	6 do.	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Francs	3 do.	...	148¼
„	6 do.	...	148¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market was strong and rising, 110 5-16 having been quoted for Cash, which rate advanced to 110 9-16, 110 7-16 having been named for the Settlement. On Saturday, rates opened at 110½ for Money and 110 5-16 for Account, at about which level they closed in both positions, the feeling having been steady. On Monday the previous day's closing quotations of 110 7-16 for Cash, and 110 5-16 for the Settlement on the 29th instant were named, and the market was weak at these rates, having closed on the same level, to open on Tuesday at 110¼ for Cash and 110 5-16 for the Settlement with a weak tone prevailing, and these quotations were maintained to the close. Yesterday rates opened at about ¼ per cent. below the closing prices of the previous day, say at 110¼, with a week feeling, and remained at 110¼ for Money and 110 1-8 for Account, until near the close; when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, at which quotations left off. The market was strong in tone to-day, and rates which opened at 110 5-8 and 110¼ for money and account, closed on the same level in both positions.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is one per cent. higher at 133; Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 108.

SHARES have been dull and lifeless during the past week, and quotations show but little change from those of last Thursday, the comparison between to-day's and last Thursday's prices giving an advance of Rs. 125, in Jubilee; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, and Connaught; of Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockjee M. Petit; of Rs. 10, in Indian Manufacturing, and of Rs. 5 each, in Lukhmidas and Swadeshi; In Presses, French are Rs. 15 higher, and Mofussil, Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burmah have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue; and also Bombay Flour; and John Roberts, Rs. 35.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—During the week the market has been quiet but steady, and prices are generally unchanged. Cotton has fallen in value in Liverpool, but as weavers there will accept no reduction, local dealers follow in their steps. Up-country buyers are taking in a hand-to-mouth manner only; and stocks are as before. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change of importance, the demand having been but moderate, resulting in a very small business having taken place. For *Locally-made Goods* the market continues dull, and prices are giving way gradually. Of *Imported Goods* the clearances have been some 4,000 packages, and of *Locally-made* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The markets in China having been inclined to be active, China buyers here are doing a large business in a steady market. Spinners are well provided with future contracts, but in view of the impending fall in the price of Cotton, they are selling freely and well forward. The week's sales aggregate 5,000 bales, and the market closes strong in tone, at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to 4¾	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„	4 5-8	„ 4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s	„	„	4 7-8	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 12s	„	„	5 1-8	„ 5 5-8	„
„	„ 16s	„	„	6	„ 6 5-8	„
„	„ 20s	„	„	6¼	„ 6 7-8	„
„	„ 24s	„	„	7	„ 7 1-8	„
„	„ 30s	„	„	7 3-8	„ 7 7-8	„
„	„ 40s	„	„	8¼	„ 8¾	„

METALS.—The price of *Copper* has advanced 4 ans. per cwt., and a small business has been done in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has been in moderate request, and is quoted 4 ans. higher, with a steady tone in the market. For *Iron* there has been a moderate demand at former prices and in a steady market.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, ready in harbour, at Rs. 18¾ per ton, and for June-July delivery, at Rs. 19¼ to Rs. 19¾ per ton. *Wallace's Merthyn* sold at Rs. 18¾ per ton. The market closes firm in tone. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	Rs. ...	per ton.
West „	.....	„ 18	„
Australian	.....	„ 16	„
Powell's Duffryn	.....	„ 19½	„
Cardiff	.....	„ 19¾	„
Japan	.....	„ 14	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On several days during the past week no business whatever has been reported either for export or by local spinners, and on days when there has been anything doing, the transactions have been upon a very small scale in both directions. The purchases by exporters have not exceeded 2,000 bales of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, Bengal, and a little Broach; while the Mills have taken in all, some 2,500 bales of Oomras and Bengal. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy lower than quoted last week.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 28,500 bales compared with 40,300 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 54,000 bales arrived in the corresponding week last season; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last, has now become reduced to 631,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	For lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	162—2 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	148—2¾.
Do. Good	„	140—2½d.
Balatee, Fine	„	165—2¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„	160—2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	160—2 13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	170—2 31-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	189—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	172—3d.
Do. Good	„	162—2 27-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	191—3 5-16d.
Westerns	„	167—2 29-32d.
Broach, Fine	„	204—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	„	193—3 11-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengal	341,500	211,500
Berar	397,000	213,000
Khandeish	308,500	229,000
Barsi and Nugger	95,000	47,500
Hinguughat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	60,000	28,500
Broach	21 4,000	102,000
Dhollera	397,000	338,000
Compta and Dharwar..	72,000	102,500
Westerns and Madras...	9,500	5,000
	1,909,000	1,278,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	28,581	53,923	47,472
From 1st Jan. to 10th June	1,557,866	1,233,269	1,345,659
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	18,630	26,754	48,630
From 1st Jan. to 10th June.....	638,556	403,136	700,933
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	12,844	16,521	14,006
From 1st Jan. to 10th June.....	233,322	94,015	100,138

WHEAT has been quiet to steady in tone throughout the week with business for shippers' account upon a small scale. In prices there has been no movement, and we still quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 „	„ 4-8-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-11-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-8-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-13-0	„

SEEDS have also been in small or moderate request for export in a quiet or steady market, and the price of *Linseed* advanced ¼ anna per cwt. on two days, but the advance was partially lost; and other prices have remained unaltered. We quote at closing this evening.

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 6-15-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-2-0	do.
Do Red do	do 6-1-0 to 6-4-0	do.
Gingellyseed	do 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	per candy.
Do Mixed	do 39-0-0 to 10-8-0	do

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	81,241	402,996	58,278
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June	2,653,001	3,037,827	2,145,987
Linseed for the week	63,470	61,793	132,087
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June...	2,922,208	2,355,449	4,666,017
Rapeseed for the week...	31,863	66,996	109,121
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June	630,140	1,656,456	2,593,954
Gingellyseed for the week.	1,038	3,677	4,226
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June.....	813,789	723,663	737,783

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	74,200	107,140	29,666
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June.....	1,018,228	1,003,128	1,202,178
Linseed for the week.....	82,264	126,125	367,511
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June.....	2,152,823	1,784,584	3,892,381
Rapeseed for the week ...	34,099	109,849	150,371
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June	540,397	1,278,360	2,079,838
Gingellyseed for the week.	12,502	870	14,756
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th June	1,024,933	933,303	869,016

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	... a.m.	..	...
Teheran	11	1	34 p.m.	...	24
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	30	...	4
„ Karachi	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	2	0	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	...	800
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	...	46
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	9,694	7,071	65	16,830
Total for 22 weeks...	10,294	7,271	65	17,630
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	429	2	838
Per mile of Ry do.	24	25	...	49
Total to corresponding date do.	9,682	10,500	61	20,243

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 38

Ditto to date..... „ 2,613

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,71,210	4,61,996	7,487	6,40,693
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,69,592

Decrease ..... Rs. 28,899

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BEAT—June 5, at 12, Albert Street, Dundee, Scotland, Maggie Guild, second daughter of John Beat, Manager, Howrah Jute Mills, Howrah, aged 15 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

LEVENTHORPE—June 1, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of J B Leventhorpe, C E, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS—June 3, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Bandmaster John Phillips, the Royal Irish Regiment, of twins (boy and girl).

RAMPINI—May 28, at Mandalay, Upper Burma, the wife of Lieut F C Rampini, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

SMITH—June 3, at Nundinie Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Neael Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAUBENY—NICOLAY—June 1, at Durbungah, by the Rev J H Sealy Charles Redmond Clayton Daubeny, eldest son of the late Captain Redmond Browne-Clayton Daubeny, to May, younger daughter of Gilbert Francis Lovell Nicolay, of Durbungah.

STANES—GROVE—May 27, at Coonoor, by the Rev James Gillings, Herbert T. Stanes, son of Henry T Stanes, of Tulse Hill, England, to Mary, third daughter of Robert Welsh Grove, of Coonoor, Nilgiris.

DEATHS.

BEALE—June 1, at Puri, of enteric fever, Ellen Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of James Ashton Beale.

CHARLES—June 3, at Laheria Serai, Florence Helen, wife of Thomas Gwyther Charles, (Bengal Police).

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896.

THE Spanish Government are learning the truth of the old proverb that misfortunes never come singly. With the Cuban insurrection still to be quelled, and with the question between Spain and the United States in reference to the American citizens captured on board the filibustering vessel "Competitor" still unsettled, the Spanish Government now find themselves face to face with internal troubles of a somewhat serious kind. These troubles have arisen from a bomb outrage in Barcelona, under circumstances which in the eyes of the populace greatly aggravate the crime. During the Corpus Christi procession in that city on Sunday, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, killing seven people on the spot and injuring fifty others. Very meagre particulars of the event have been wired to this country, but it seems clear that the outrage was the work of Anarchists, who thus showed their hatred for the Civil authorities, by the peculiarly heartless method of killing and maiming people engaged in the performance of a religious duty. As the whole population of the Kingdom, with the exception of a very small percentage, adhere to the Catholic faith, it is not surprising that the crime has done something more than aroused the susceptibilities of the local public. Not only is Barcelona proclaimed as a besieged city, but the whole nation has been stirred to its depth, and great emotion has been caused throughout the country. Forty Anarchists have been arrested in connection with the outrage. The temper of the people may be judged from the fact that the Cabinet is preparing a special Bill for the severe repression of the Anarchial agitation. This shows that the Barcelona crime has led the Ministers of the Queen Regent to the conclusion that the existing law for suppressing the Anarchial propaganda, severe as it is, does not go far enough. The enactments it is now proposed to amend were passed rather more than two years ago, and were due to the numerous outrages which occurred in Spain as well as in other Continental countries about that time. Many of the Continental journals are never weary of finding fault with Great Britain, and probably the state of affairs in Spain will revive the complaints of which so much was heard two years ago that England does not adequately co-operate with the other European nations in taking vigorous action to root out Anarchism. As a matter of fact, the Explosives Act passed thirteen years ago gives power to the police authorities to search for explosives, to repress criminal attempts to make them, and to punish the possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances. Beyond this, the British Government is not likely to go, for experience in the Chartist days taught us the lesson which Continental Powers are so slow to learn—that, however advanced some men's opinions may be, it is worse than useless to attempt to suppress them. In England it is only when these opinions are translated into unlawful deeds, or are set forth in speech or in print with such violence as to excite ignorant hearers and readers to acts of violence, that the strong arm of the law interferes. An Anarchist manifesto lately declared that "when men have learned to do without rulers and Governments, that is to say, without masters and oppressors, the principles of equality, liberty, and justice will no longer be vain formulas, but by Anarchy without God or master all may freely produce according to their strength, while amply consuming according to their wants." This is arrant nonsense, but to put a man in prison because he believes it, adds to, instead of decreasing, the number of people who hold such erroneous views. England's freedom from the anarchial troubles which distress her neighbours is largely due to the fact that a man is allowed to hold whatever opinions he likes so long as he does not break the law.

WHILE General Kitchener was engaged in establishing the supremacy of the expedition under his command in the regions of the North Nile, the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo was passing judgment on the question whether the Egyptian Government was legally entitled to a loan of half-a-million sterling by the Caisse de la Dette towards the cost of the Dongola expedition. The Court has decided in the negative, and Government is condemned to refund the amount advanced with five per cent. interest, all further advance being prohibited. It was argued on behalf of the Parisian bondholders, that while unanimity was necessary on the part of the Caisse in dealing with the reserve funds, even unanimity was not sufficient in the present case without a special mandate from the Powers. On the other hand, it was contended that unanimity was not required, inasmuch as a resolution was passed by the Caisse in 1892, to the effect that payments out of the reserve fund would be valid if approved by at least four of the members of the Commission. Counsel for the British and Egyptian Commissioners of Domains and for the Egyptian bondholders therefore urged that the majority of the members of the Caisse had a right to grant the advance. The Mixed Tribunal, however, has come to a contrary conclusion. An appeal has promptly been filed by the Egyptian Government, and the British, German, Austrian, and Italian Commissioners against the decision, and according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the British Cabinet is looking forward with every confidence to a reversal of the judgment. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach further stated that Government were considering whether they should invite Parliament to aid the Egyptian Government. How that aid is to be afforded does not appear from the telegram, but it is to be presumed that the meaning of the statement is that Parliament will be asked to indemnify the Egyptian Government against loss in the event of the appeal being rejected. As the vacation begins this month, the appeal cannot be heard until the winter. It may therefore be anticipated that the Egyptian flag will be flying in New Dongola before this remarkable case, brought about by French jealousy of our influence in Egypt, is concluded.

UNDER instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, an instructive note has been issued by the Agricultural and Land Revenue Department, setting forth the relative importance of the principal crops grown in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The note is replete with statistical tables which deal with only the principal crops grown in these provinces in their order of importance, *viz.*, rice, oil-seeds, jute, maize, wheat, sugarcane, mandua, and tobacco. A table is also added to show the area and its proportion per cent. to the cultivated area cropped more than once in the different divisions and districts. Rice comes first in order of importance, for it seems that sixty per cent. of the cultivated area in the Lower Provinces is under rice, Patna being the great centre of cultivation. There it is grown scientifically and successfully. While the Patna Division produces the largest quantity of rice, the proportion of cultivated land under rice in this Division is the smallest of all. The total area under various oil-seed crops in 1894-95 comes to 4,159,300 acres, which constitutes 6·45 per cent. of the cultivated area. The area under jute in 1894-95 is given as 2,271,600 acres, which is 3·52 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Lower Provinces. The Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions produce more than three times as much jute as the rest of Bengal. The area under maize is given as 2,401,400 acres, 3·17 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Provinces. In all the districts of the Patna Division, in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, and Darjeeling maize forms a principal article of diet among the poor. Wheat comes next in order of importance to Bengal, with 1,472,000 acres, equivalent to 2·28 per cent. of the total cultivated area. In Murshidabad only is more than ten per cent. of the cultivated area been shown to be under wheat. In Rajshahi wheat is recognised as an important crop. But with these exceptions Patna and Bhagalpur are the only wheat-growing districts of Bengal, though eleven districts have upwards of sixty thousand acres under cultivation. Sugarcane is not produced in anything like the quantities which might be expected, less than one and a-half per cent. of the total cultivated area being under sugar cultivation. Mandua or millet comes next on the list, the area being slightly under that of sugar, though totalling up to close on a million acres. Tobacco is last, the acreage being roughly three-quarters of a million of acres, an area which is equivalent to 1·13 per cent. of the total cultivated area of Bengal. It is, however, somewhat widely grown, no less than seventeen districts having each more than five thousand acres under cultivation.

THERE is no part of Gujarat in which the Settlement officers have had greater technical difficulties to contend against in revising existing leases, than in the Thasra Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, the papers in regard to which have recently been issued from the Secretariat. Both this taluka and the adjoining district of Kapadvanj are characterised by a peculiar quality of black and red soil technically known as mal, which even the most experienced cultivator has not yet been able to understand, much less, therefore, the Survey Officers who have had to assess it. Mal land is a most unkindly soil to till. Rice is the only crop which will pay, and rice can only be cultivated with profit when the position is favourable, and when the lowering of the surface soil to form the rice bed does not expose the lime substratum. But it is excellent grass land, yielding generally good qualities of grass, fit for cutting and export. The mal tract is in a good position, close to the rail, for the export trade to be carried on. But tillage injures its grass-producing qualities in a marked manner, and under these circumstances it has been held that the land should be reserved for grass, and for grass alone. The cultivators are difficult to deal with as well as the soil, for they are described as "exceedingly careless and thriftless." And yet the material progress made by the taluka during the currency of the late settlement was considerable. Communications have been improved by the construction of a branch railway from Anand, by the bridging of the Shedhi river, which traverses the taluka in three places, and by the opening of through road communication with Kapadvanj and Balasinor: facilities which have brought into existence a large trade in grass with Bombay, Surat, and other places, and have greatly increased the value of the otherwise inferior soils which produce it. Population has not risen in numbers so much as might have been expected, considering how sparsely inhabited the country is; but the figures for nearly all forms of agricultural wealth show a very marked increase. As regards markets the taluka is fairly well off, especially the villages towards the south, as, in addition to the taluka town, they enjoy easy access to Dakor, an important Hindu shrine, where the monthly assemblies of pilgrims insure a ready sale for the minor articles of agricultural produce, and to Umreth, which next to Nadiad is the most important grain market in the district. The revenue history of the taluka, if the Mahudha villages be excluded, has on the whole been fair; and under all the circumstances Government have raised the rates for the taluka in accordance with the recommendations made by the Settlement authorities and the Collector.

A JAPANESE literary magazine assures us that whereas a decade ago female education in Japan was far from satisfactory, a happy state of things has at last been reached. Ten years ago it was distinguished by features alien to the country and repellant to parents and middle-aged people. Everything savouring of foreign origin was assiduously encouraged, the coiffures of girls and young ladies were done up after the European fashion, their short, slender bodies were draped in costumes fashioned after Western garments, and from their mouths proceeded a jargon resembling half-assimilated English. The assertion of women's rights, free marriage, total abolition of licensed prostitution, improvement in the habits and customs of Japanese women, were loudly proclaimed in lectures and discussed in educational journals. The Tokyo Female Normal School led the way in inaugurating the change in the matter of head-dress by obliging its students to dress their hair after the foreign style. The Nobles' School for Girls drew up certain rules as to foreign clothing, the Tokyo Higher Girls' School changed the subject matter of its lessons in house-keeping, basing them on the Western style, with the single exception of sewing; while in Kyoto women in general were indirectly forbidden to shave their eye-brows or blacken their teeth. In fact, the Western manner of female education was enthusiastically adopted, and created a considerable agitation in the otherwise peaceful routine of female circles. It is scarcely a matter for surprise that the term female student became to be regarded as synonymous with "forward girl," and that a reaction rapidly set in. The Japanese new woman was not long-lived, and mothers soon re-called their girls from the schools. They aimed at the "preservation of the national excellencies." Beyond withdrawing them from the schools, the mothers declined to marry their sons to any of these female students. They had neglected housekeeping and domestic duties in favour of that which they called culture, and there was constant friction between the ladies of a house. Now, however, the trouble is over. The girl goes only through the common school course. In a more advanced family the higher education of daughters is attained by means of the Chantauquan magazines. In the more refined and decorative branches of education, the original tea-ceremonial, floral-arrangement, and Japanese music are taught, and a girl, who has passed through a common school course, can sew, arrange flowers, play on the *koto*, and understands the rigid and rather tedious tea-ceremonial, is now considered as most highly accomplished.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Brisk, under the command of Captain F. St. G. Rich, sailed, yesterday morning, for Karachi.

THE shipments of cotton from Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of April, came to a total of 190,219 bales weighing over 74¼ million pounds and valued at Rs. 1,70,10,578.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening last, silver to the value of Rs. 6,16,000 was received at the Mint for British dollar coinage, and dollars of the value of one lakh above this amount were transferred to the Customs House for export. The Mint authorities are having a busy time just now as silver to the value of Rs. 31,37,000 is now in hand for the coining of dollars, and bullion worth nearly 2¼ lakhs is awaiting assay for the same purpose.

AT the annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, held yesterday, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the election of the new committee was announced to be as follows:—Chairman, Mr. J. H. Symington; Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. M. Tod; and members, Messrs. H. F. Wagstaff, John Reid, A. Schelling, Nigel F. Paton, and C. M. Ross.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Hemming, on behalf of Mr. James Fitzgerald, whose case is at hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, applied that the proceedings in the matter be stopped, and that the record and proceedings be sent for revision, particularly with regard to an order made by the magistrate disallowing the accused to be represented by his solicitor, Mr. Hemming, and directing him to employ some other advocate. On a rather strong affidavit made by Mr. Hemming, which was corroborated by other affidavits, their lordships issued an order, calling for the record and proceedings, stopping the further enquiry fixed for to-day, and requiring the magistrate to report upon the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH ADMIRAL AT ROME.

ROME, JUNE 11.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has arrived here from Civita Vecchia, and been received with great honour.

He will have an audience of King Humbert.

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS GOING TO ROME.

Four hundred Catholic bluejackets from the British fleet at Civita Vecchia are going to Rome on Sunday next, to attend Mass in St. Peters.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 11.

The members of the Institute of Naval Architects are at present visiting Hamburg and Berlin, and met with a most cordial reception.

The German press is more friendly in tone towards Great Britain.

PUNCH ON THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Punch has an excellent cartoon in this week's number, in which India, represented as a graceful girl, is saying to John Bull: "I found the men for Suakin, but why the money too?". To which Mr. Bull replies: "Really I don't see why you should."

THE STATE OF ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 10.

Great emotion has been caused throughout Spain by the late outrage at Barcelona at the Corpus Christi festival.

Forty Anarchists have been arrested, and the Cabinet are preparing a special Bill for the severe repression of the agitators.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

SIR JAMES BROWNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

A telegram received from Quetta, this morning, states that Sir James Browne passed a fair night, and still continues to progress slowly. The strain of the relapse, however, has had a very grave effect.

THE ILLNESS OF LORD FINCASTLE.

News of Lord Fincastle's illness is, to-day, confirmed; Lord Fincastle being, it is stated, in a very serious condition, although beginning to show some signs of improvement.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BORDER.

Captain MacMahon has left Simla on furlough to England.

The demarcation maps have been approved.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The question of arming the Imperial Service Troops with the Lee-Metford rifles will not be proceeded with.

THE BALUCHISTAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is officially announced now that Mr. H. S. Barnes, Officiating Foreign Secretary, succeeds Sir James Browne at Quetta. The appointment is considered an excellent one in Simla.

It is not known yet who will officiate as Foreign Secretary. In case Sir James Browne has to give over charge immediately, Colonel Sir A. Talbot will be confirmed at once as Resident, Kashmir; Captain Daly succeeding him as permanent Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POONA, JUNE 11.

An accident occurred, early this morning, at Chinchwad, the engine and brake of a goods train being derailed, owing to some misplacement of the points. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the line was blocked only for a couple of hours.

THE SEENA BRIDGE.

The last girder of the Seena River bridge, which passed through Poona last week, arrived at the spot. Owing to the swollen state of the river it could not be rivetted in the bed of the river, but as the other girders had been lifted into position, it was also rivetted, but while pushing it, it fell into the river. The girder was hauled out, and it was found to have bent. It was consequently sent back again to Bombay.

The diversion is working well, and the trains are arriving punctually.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARTILLERY-MAN.

A fatal accident occurred to Driver Napier, of the L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee. Deceased was wheel driver of No. 2 Sub-division, and while at drill, his horse fell, the wheels of the carriage passing over him. Every endeavour was made by Lieutenant Hichens, but without any avail. The funeral took place the same evening, and was largely attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 10.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera..... 3 1-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols..... 113 1-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 120½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 63 13-16

Bar Silver 31 5-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route, interrupted, near Chabarowka.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon, 15th June.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 10.

10 p.m. ... ... 85·4

THURSDAY.—JUNE 11.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	89·6
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	87·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD FINCASTLE is reported to be lying ill with enteric fever at Akasheh.

THE Jeylap Pass is now open, and the wool traffic in the Kalimpong is very active.

IT has been decided to keep the 24th Baluchistan Regiment at Mombassa until the end of the current month. There is, however, not the least chance of further fighting in that quarter.

IT is likely that the Government of India may take up the question of railway extension on the North-West Frontier, as the result of the news that the Russians are building branch lines towards the Afghan border.

FAIRLY good rain fell in Simla on Saturday morning and Sunday evening. This will remove all trouble regarding the local water-supply.

WORK on the Khangan Valley road in its lower section is proceeding quietly yet satisfactorily. The suspension bridge at Balakote is a strong permanent structure.

THE annual Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla will be held as usual about the middle of August. The prize list will be much the same as last year, though there will be new donors, as Sir Alexander Miller and Sir Henry Brackenbury have left India.

THE original project of the survey of the proposed Arcot Railway, a branch of the Madras Railway, having been materially altered, the Government has sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 in connection with the expenses of the survey.

THE troops from Chitral that are being railed from Nowshera will have a comparatively cool journey, as there has been a great fall of temperature in the Punjab during the last few days. Their health during the march to the railway has been excellent.

NEWS from Chota Nagpur states that since the Maharaja of Sirguja went to the scene of the depredations of the disaffected Korwas, things have quieted down a good deal, the Korwas having disappeared in the jungles. Several bands have been arrested, and with their help it is expected the entire body will be captured.

A PASSENGER boat with a full complement of passengers coming up the Biddadharee river near the Protabnagore struck against a *beonti* net and capsized. The police patrol boat made efforts to save the passengers, but with the exception of three all were drowned. It is reported that sixteen lives were lost.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Monday the matter of a rule obtained by a Brahmin husband to obtain possession of the person of his child-wife, came up for argument. Justice Sale held that the custody of the parents of the minor infant was superior to that of a Hindu husband, and he, therefore, discharged the rule with costs.

THE case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart charges one Culloden with assault and with abetting highway robbery, was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday. The whole day was taken up with the cross-examination of Mr. Stewart, and the case was further adjourned.

IT appears that a party of Bajouris recently attempted to cross the Panjkora by the suspension bridge near Sado. The Dir levies were quite prepared for them, and a smart little fight occurred in which the Bajouris had much the worst of it. Everything since has been perfectly quiet. The attempt to force the bridge was probably merely made for the sake of tribal *izzat*. The tribesmen certainly were on their best behaviour while the Chitral reliefs were in progress.

OWING to the unsatisfactory conduct of the inhabitants of Atodra, a village in the Olpad taluka of Surat, the strength of the police has been increased at their expense by Government order. The addition consists of one head-constable, one first class, one second class and two third class constables, all of whom will be armed.

MR. J. STUART, C. E., well-known in connection with the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, who is now Traffic Manager on the line connecting Assam with Chittagong, met with a serious accident on Saturday night near the latter town. His trolly collided with a truck full of bricks and he sustained a compound fracture of the leg and other severe local injuries. We are glad to learn that he is progressing as favourably as can be expected under the care of Surgeon-Colonel Lewtas.

THE *Indian Miror* writes:—"Ninety per cent. trees of Pilibhit District have been smeared. Strange stories are prevalent all over the Rohilkhand District. The most prevalent is that a boy and a girl, 8 years old, daub the trees at night, A chowkidar of Pilibhit is alleged to have met the two mysterious persons one night, but the moment he attempted to arrest them, he became senseless. This and similar other stories are causing no little excitement among the ignorant folk.

THE preventative measures adopted at Rawalpindi immediately on the outbreak of cholera have been eminently satisfactory, and the dread disease has been almost entirely stamped out. The new system was carried out thoroughly, suspected wells being disinfected.

MR. HADEN COPE, Inspector of European Schools, Punjab, has been entrusted with the preparation of a revised Code of regulations for European Schools in the Punjab, based upon the general draft for the Bengal Presidency as approved and modified by a resolution of the Government of India on the 8th May.

THE feasibility of concentrating opposing forces, of the strength of about a couple of divisions each, at Lahore and Rawalpindi, with a view to a battle being fought somewhere in the vicinity of Wazirabad, is under contemplation. November is the month thought of, so as to allow of the cavalry being afterwards exercised at Muridki and the artillery at Ferozepore, the gunners having abandoned the former as a practice-ground on account of its extreme flatness.

AMONG the many signs of the revival of popular Hinduism in Bengal, remarks a native paper, the tendency on the part of wealthy Hindus to defray the expenses of their poor co-religionists for making pilgrimages to sacred places is by no means the least significant. Among those, whose names have recently attracted public notice owing to the liberality of their grants for this object, is Rajah Mahimaranjan Roy, of Kakina, who had lately borne all the expenses of sixty poor Hindus in making pilgrimage to the temples of Jagannath.

THE [illegible] in which Mr. F. E. Roy, of Lahore, is charged with having caused the death of his dhobie, came on again before the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, on Friday afternoon. The Civil Surgeon, who made the *post mortem*, gave evidence to the condition of the body. There were bruises, he said, on the right temple and forehead, five ribs were broken on one side and two on the other, the breastbone was fractured, and these injuries were sufficient to cause death. At the request of the prosecution an adjournment was granted to allow of additional evidence to be called, and the further hearing was fixed for Tuesday.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the annual report of irrigation in the Punjab for 1894-95, note with satisfaction, that the Canals returned over 4½ per cent., though the capital expenditure during the year came to upwards of thirty lakhs, which was for the greater part unremunerative. The Chenab Canal, which has since given such excellent results, showed, even during 1894-95 a profit of a few thousand rupees instead of an anticipated loss of four lakhs. Taking the British portion of the Punjab, the value of the crops irrigated was 743 lakhs. The Government of India concur in the special commendation bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Colonel Jacob and Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineer, and the deservedly high praise given to Mr. Higham, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department.

THE report that Menelik has offered to help the Khalifa against the Egyptians can scarcely be taken more seriously than the rumours which are at times started of a Franco-German alliance. The enmity between the Abyssinians, who profess an Orientalised Christianity, and the dervishes, who are the most fanatical of all Mahomedans, is too deep-rooted to permit of their ever co-operating in war, and in addition to racial antipathy there is a perpetual blood feud between them. Besides, the Negus has no particular quarrel with the Egyptians, though he has probably no love for them, and our relations with him have always been friendly enough. Finally, it is very evident from his inaction and overtures that he has no great stomach for the war with Italy, and at this moment negotiations for peace are being carried on. The rumour of his professed support to the Khalifa in fact could scarcely have arisen at a time more unfavourable for credence.

THE *Fort St. George Gazette* recently contained an announcement of the appointment of Mr. W. M. Standen as Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations in Madras, and that of Mr. D. Hooper as Government Botanist, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Government of Madras, sanctioned Mr. Standen's appointment on a salary of Rs. 450, rising to 750 with free quarters. Mr. Standen, as a cinchona planter of experience, is considered the best person to conduct the working of the plantation and its produce. He will be given one year's time to qualify in the processes involving the manufacture in cinchona products, when he will be placed in charge of the quinine factory.

THERE are some very interesting paragraphs in the Monsoon forecast regarding the snowfall during the recent cold weather and the conditions dependent thereon in India. The observations taken, extend over Persia, portions of Afghanistan and the Hindu Kush regent, Kashgar and the Himalayan range. In Persia, Baluchistan and Afghanistan the average snowfall was about normal or a little in defect, but the winter storms ceased earlier than usual. There was no abnormal accumulation of snow in these regions, and it is believed that the case was similar in the whole or greater part of Central Asia, this conclusion being based on such records of temperature as are available. Coming nearer home it is noted that the winter began unusually early on the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himlayas, but ended in March or about the normal date. The snowfall was much below the average in all this region except on the higher elevations of Kashmir: in fact the measurements taken in Chamba, the Simla hill districts, Kulu and Kumaon show that the total fall was only about half of the usual amount. Little or none fell below 5,000 feet, and November, December and February were drier and finer months than is generally the case. In short what snow there was fell mostly in October and March. In the Eastern Himalayas the conditions were very similar. The great heat of April and May caused the winter accumulation to melt very rapidly, and as there were no late storms in April, the snow-line was much higher than usual in the month following. Mr. John Elliot, commenting on these facts, states that "the chief features of the meterology of India during the past five months, have been in strict accordance with the reported distribution of snowfall during the winter as indicated by theory, and strongly support the inferences respecting the dimished accumulation of snow during the period." These features were deficient pressure over the Indian area and increased pressure at the level of the hills; high temperature with abnormal dryness over the greater part of the interior of the country and consequently deficient rainfall. We have heard a good deal of the drought in Bengal, but it should be noted that practically no rain whatever fell in Berar, the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana from the beginning of November to the end of May. For seven long months this vast area was without moisture, and the wonder is that scarcity has not deepened into famine in many districts. And yet with the exception of the distressed area in the southern part of the North-West Provinces where about 290,000 people are employed on State and village relief work, there have not been 50,000 persons needing assistance. The population of the provinces enumerated amounts to at least 85 millions, and their comparative immunity from distress proves, that irrigation works and railway have protected them from the immediate consequences of drought. Now that the rains have begun anxiety should cease as to the future of the districts which have lain parched for so long a period.

GOING, for £3,000, a heroic piece of sculpture representing Boadicea in her chariot, hurling defiance at the Roman Legions! Who will subscribe? The group is the *magnum opus* of the late Mr. Thomas Thorneycroft, and occupied him for fifteen years, during which he was encouraged and aided by the Prince Consort. A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions in order to have this fine work cast in bronze and set up somewhere in London for the public benefit; and the only question is the money. The County Council discussed last year the feasibility of buying it, but the project fell through for two reasons. Firstly, the the tumulus on Parliament Hill Fields, where it was proposed to put it, was proved not to be Boadicea's tomb; and secondly, the cost of casting was then estimated at £6,000, and the Council boggled, very rightly, at such a price. Three thousand pounds is a more moderate figure for the cost of casting; and as Mr. Thorneycroft's family are still willing to present the statue, there is now an opportunity of acquiring it for London. Where to put it? One of the Parks, the Thames Embankment, and the new Vauxhall Bridge are suggested. The Embankment needs all the embelishment that can be given to it. Why not put the piece of sculpture there?

AMONG Mr. Murray's early announcements for this season is an important work by Mr. J. W. Gregory, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. "The Great Rift Valley," as the work is entitled, describes a journey to Baringo and Mount Kenya. It gives an account of the geology, geography, tribes, and races of the country, and information on its fauna and flora. Mr. Gregory, in giving an account of native migrations in British Africa, makes observations on the Colony's future prospects. The volume is illustrated, and contains several maps. Another work, which Mr. Murray is about to publish, is "Eileen's Journey," by Mr. E. A. Jelf. It is "an attempt to gather together some of the most beautiful stories which children ought to know from the history and legend of the world. Though the stories are those of many different lands and of many different ages, the earliest of which is the first Christmastide and the latest the years of the Indian Mutiny, the thread of a single fairy tale is woven through the whole." The illustrations are from works of art which, like the stories, belong to different times and countries. Among the next addition to Mr. Murray's series "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," will be Mrs. Wharton's biography of Martha Washington, wife of George Washington, and Mrs. Goodwin's biography of Dorothy Payne Madison.

THE celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Frankfort, by which peace was made between Germany and France after the war, was held the other day in that city. The ceremonials included the unveiling of a fine equestrian statue of the Emperor William I. Interest and importance were given to the proceedings by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. After the unveiling a banquet was given, at which the Kaiser was also present. In replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Chief Burgomaster, the Kaiser said that it had seldom been the privilege of a people to celebrate an event such as they were commemorating that day. He and the Empress were deeply grateful for the patriotic reception extended to them. The city had inaugurated the festival with the unveiling of a monument to his grandfather, who, in his youth, had, with his father and mother, passed through troubled times. In the evening the Emperor and Empress were present at a gala performance at the opera, and afterwards drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets of the inner town to the principal railway station, where the Empress took train for Berlin and the Emperor for Wiesbaden. His Majesty reached the latter place soon after eleven, and drove to the Schloss through the brilliantly lighted streets amid the cheers of the people.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday morning by the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from the Board of Directors announcing the death of General John Salisbury Trevor, R.E., Chairman of the Board. The news was received with deep regret, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the offices and workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were closed for the day. Major-General Trevor had been ailing for some little time, and recently went to Brighton for rest and change. But this visit did not have the deserved effect of restoring him to health, and he died on Wednesday evening.

The late Major-General Trevor's early days were the most romantic of his life. He was the eldest son of Captain Trevor, who was murdered at Cabul at the time of the assassination of Sir William MacNaghten by Akbar Khan. With his mother and younger brother, John Salisbury Trevor, was among the captives in the possession of Akbar Khan through that dark and tragic epoch in the history of our dealings with Afghanistan. The family, like the other prisoners, were finally released in September 1842 after nine months' captivity, and were amongst the few survivor of the Kabul garrison who escaped the knives and matchlocks of the Afghans or a snowy grave in the defile of Kurd-Kabul and Jagdalak. Shortly after Mrs. Trevor's return to England, John Salisbury was sent to Addiscombe—the school where so many men, distinguished by the share they had "in the conquest and consolidation of the Indian Empire, were educated during the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. The late Chairman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, left Addiscombe in June 1847, and was the sole survivor of the batch of able men (including Sir George Chesney, and Lieutenant-General Medley) who passed out of the school in that year. Young Trevor soon afterwards came out to India, and entered the Bombay Engineers. We are not aware that during his service in this Presidency he was employed in very great engineering works, but he had a sufficiently wide and varied experience in ordinary departmental work to acquire a reputation for energy and ability in overcoming difficulties, and in pushing forward urgent undertakings. He retired from the service with the rank of Major-General at the end of 1878, after over thirty years' conscientious and able work in the country. Government showed its appreciation of these services by nominating him to a Companionship of the Star of India. His services for the country did not end, as is too often the case with public men, when he left its shores. In the capacity of Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway he has done much to win for the line the proud position it occupies as one of the best managed and most successful guaranteed lines in India. He was a man of considerable wealth, and although somewhat eccentric in disposition, was very popular with the officers of the Railway Company. They feel that in him they have lost a painstaking and industrious Chairman and a just and upright man, who always kept his word. He was a member of the United Service Club, and was one of its most constant *habitues*.

It is interesting to note that the deceased Major-General's brother, William S. Trevor, chose the same profession, and in the Bengal Engineers rose to the position of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department. Unlike his elder brother, however, he saw active military service, and his experience of the Kabul disaster in 1841 did not close his experience of exciting adventures. For gallant conduct at the attack of the blockade at Dewangur, in April 1865, during the Bhootan campaign, he was awarded the coveted V.C. on the occasion in question. Major-General Tombs, C.B., V.C., the Officer in Command, reported that a party of the enemy, 200 in number, had barricaded themselves in the block house in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried and the main body was in retreat. The block house, which was loop-holed, was the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near, and being anxious that the place should be taken at once, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhootias to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours, the General in Command ordered these two officers (Captain Trevor and Lt. J. Dundas, B.E.) to show the way into the block house. They had to climb up a wall, which was 14 feet high, and then to enter a house occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost through an opening not more than two feet wide, between the tops of the wall and the roof of the block house. Major-General Tombs states, that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindustani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call, until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity." Both Trevor and Dundas were wounded. How they escaped death was a marvel. Perhaps the very restricted space at the point of entrance had something to do with their success, the defenders being unable to use their swords effectively, and getting jammed in their eagerness to close with them, while the officers used their revolvers with fatal effect till they cleared the gallery, and enabled the storming party to effect a lodgment. About 60 of the garrison, mostly wounded, surrendered, the rest were killed, fighting to the last.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crew, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Miss L
Anderson, Mr A
Alexander, Mr Scott
Armour, Mr and Mrs
Callender, Mrs and 2 infants
Cooper, Miss
Cunningham, Miss
Fairweather, Mrs
Field, J W
Mr, Miss, 2 infants (daughter and son)
French, L W C
Gardner, Mrs and child
Gotto, Lieut H E
Grisnce, Mr W G
Garnett, Major and Mrs C
Hutchinson, Capt C H
Joseph, Mr
Jal Bhai, Mr (Col)
Jal Bhai, Mrs
Larger, Miss
Leichman, Hon Mr
Martyr, Mr and Mrs P H
Matthews, Mr S
Morris, Mr J
Millar, Mrs and maid
Miller, Surg-Lt-Col W B
Menzies, Mr
Owens, Capt R L
Puri, Rev
Russell, Master
Slaikart, Surg-Capt H A
Traser, Mrs A S and child
Wynter, Mr H A

FOR BRINDISI.

Austin, Lt H H, R E
Allan, Major N S
Asphar, Mr J F
Cruickshank, Lt
Cockshott, Mr F E
Dangerfield, Mr, E R
Guinness, Capt E
Morris, Mr J
Mayne, Mr A
Nolan, Mr R E S
Orr, Mr W E
Staley, E R
Sempill, Hon Forbes
Summer, Mr
Tomkins, Major-Genl
Williams, Mr W R

FOR ADEN.—Nuse Searle.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Ganges, Captan T F Creery, 15th June, 1896.
For London—Mr F P Anderson.
For Brindisi—Mr E Bollan; and Mr J H Esteve

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain B F Briscoe, 26th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Hawkins; Mr and Mrs Taylor; Mr J R Maconachie; Surg-Capt and Mrs Carr Sprague; Mr and Mrs Palmer and child; Mrs Kirwood; Mr F F; Major; Mr Borrodaile; Mr H Mck Mitchel; Mr T Crighton; Capt and Mrs Dods; Mr R H Williams and Mr J B Buchanon.
For Brindisi—Col E Brooke Anderson; Lieut F H Pigon; Mr A Fox; Capt Holland; Mr L E Firth; Mr H P W Lincola; and Mrs F N Wright

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symon, 3rd July, 1896.
For London—Surg-Lieut S E Falconer; Surg-Lieut-Col Walker; Surg-Col C A Atkins; and Mr H R Warner.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W J Nantes, 10th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R A Cordner and Rev C W Hume
For London—Rev T Harris; Col and Mrs M Bowers; Capt Fitz Soady and Mr Dick Lauder.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain F F Creery, 17th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R Clare; Mr W Ross; Mr Boyle; and Mr Berkeley; Surg-Major Dobson; and Lieut Coldstream
For London—Mr and Mrs P McDougall

Per s. s. Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 24th July, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr F H Andrews and friend; Mr H Stewart; Mr D F J Powell; Major C Grants; Mr C F Knyeett; Mr G M Ryan; Mr and Mrs Mackworth Young, infant and child; Vety Lieut Col R E Queripel and son; Mr and Mrs Godfrey; Mr J S Meston; Mr H W J Bagnell; Miss Gillvant; and Brig Genl E R Ellis
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F W Francis and child; Miss Stevenson; Capt J R Birch; Mr H G Robertson; Mr Alexander; Lieut F F Badlock; Mr B P Milson; Lieut O Stewart-Wynne; Mr and Mrs French and infant; Col and Mrs Bigg Wither; Mr E Penny; Capt J R B Sergeant; and Mr and Mrs Buyers.
For London (via Marseilles)—Two Misses Major; Mr J P Hewett; and Mrs. Hill

Per s. s. Carthage, 7th August, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr B Robertson; Mr Giles and Mr I M J Campion.

THE FEATS OF THE "LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET."

ONE of the most remarkable, and certainly the most inexplicable, performances ever given in Bombay was that which took place, last evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, and in which the leading part was taken by Miss Annie May Abbott, whose extraordinary powers were described in our Tuesday's issue. The fame of "The Little Georgia Magnet" had evidently preceded her, for when at the commencement of the second part of the programme she made her appearance on the stage attired in evening dress, she was greeted by a very fair house with rounds of applause. The manager briefly introduced Miss Abbott in a speech in which, as might be supposed, he vouchsafed no explanation of the many mystifying phenomena which the lady was about to present. He then read out the names of the Committee that had been suggested to assist in the proceedings on the stage, and most of the gentlemen named accepted the invitation to go upon the stage. The constitution of the committee—just around dozen of men—was such that it cannot for a moment be suspected of collusion, and several of its members were quite sceptical as to the genuine character of the feats to be performed. But this sceptical spirit, both on the part of the committee and of members of the audience, had to give way in face of what was seen and tested. We believe that, apart from a belief in Miss Abbott's supernatural powers, a feasible explanation of her marvellous performance can no more be given by any member of the committee than by the spectators who were in the seats furthest from the stage. Whether a clue may be afforded by reference to Du Maurier's theory of Svengali's influence on "Trilby," or in Professor Leon's extraordinary experiments in hypnotic suggestion, by which he transmits his sensations to a medium by transferring an iron magnet, made like a crown, to his medium's head; or whether again some occult secret, hitherto concealed in the laws of dynamics, has been discovered by Mr. Abbey or Miss Abbott, we are not prepared to say, nor are we inclined to assert that any explanation founded upon physical laws will ever be put forward to satisfactorily account for Miss Abbott's strange power to resist, by the mere pressure of a finger, the ordinary strength of a dozen average strong men. Rather are we inclined to class it as belonging to those strange cataleptic phenomena, or the mysteries of magnetic suggestion which the late Washington Irving Bishop was the first to apply, but in another direction, to the purposes of mystifying the public by way of entertainment. Miss Abbott's tests were carried on in the full view of the committee and audience, without apparatus, wires, batteries or paraphernalia of any description. Her first feat was to get one of the committee, and then several altogether, to pull an ordinary chair, which she held suspended by the sides of the back, between her open hands. One and all failed, and retired breathless and puzzled amidst the applause of the audience. The Little Magnet, who on the scales would not turn 100lbs., was then lifted with ease by one of the committee who held a silk handkerchief opened in each hand. But when he was again challenged to lift her without the connection between his hands and the lady's elbows being broken by the handkerchief, her weight was so great, or rather she seemed so firmly rivetted to the carpetted floor, that all efforts to lift her, even by four men, failed. A dozen members of the committee tried to push Miss Abbott against the side of the stage, against which she merely placed the tips of her fingers, upon the hands of two members of the committee whose business it was to see that Miss Abbott exercised no extraordinary physical force to overcome the pressure of a dozen strong men. Her finger tips were barely felt, though the long line of gentlemen behind her shoved with their utmost strength. That the Magnet could transmit her power to resist lifting to others was demonstrated when three boys and two girls in the audience went upon the platform, and members of the committee tried one after another to lift them, after they had been duly impressed by Miss Abbott through what we suppose must be called "suggestion." With the exception of two Hindu lads who failed to carry out Miss Abbott's instruction to look her straight in the face, the children resisted all efforts to raise them. The youngsters and eight members of the committee joined hands in a chain, of which Miss Abbott formed one of the links. The children resisted all efforts on the part of the other committee men to lift them. The feat with the billiard cue, which eight members of the committee, with a heavy weight on the top, was a remarkable one. Miss Abbott merely pressing against the cue which eight men could not force down upon the floor. A still more astonishing performance was lifting with the utmost ease a chair held to as for dear life by four members of the committee, who rolled over and over each other on the stage to the great amusement of the audience.

But the evening entertainment was not composed of the wonderful alone. The marvellous was preceded by the artistic in the form of solos by Mr. Charles Saunders and Signor Alfred Gould. The latter, who has a very good baritone voice, sang "O Promise Me" with a finish which showed him to be a highly trained artist. During the evening he also gave a delightful rendering of Wagner's classic, "O Star of Eve," from Tannhauser, and "The Bedouin's Love Song." It is needless to say that each of Signor Gould's items was heartily appreciated, and the high artistic merit was fully recognised, despite the ennervating effects of the hot weather, from which we have not yet fully escaped. Mr. Charles Saunders' first item "My Queen," won for him the favour of the audience. Combining with clearness of tone the most perfect enunciation, it is not surprising that he received a most enthusiastic encore for his second song "The Holy City." His other solo was "Take a Pair of Sparkling eyes" from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers," which was vociferously re-demanded. The concert part of the entertainment closed with a duet, "Excelsior", (Balfe), by Messrs. Saunders and Gould, in which the two voices blended well together. The entertainment is to be repeated this evening, when in view of the success achieved last night, another full house may be expected.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WARREN, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command sub pro tem, vice Ostrehan.

CAPTAIN SALVESEN, R.E., has been appointed to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice Captain Heath.

MAJOR A. H. P. TURNER, 13th Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 35th Field Battery, R.A.

MAJOR M. MARTIN, R.E., Pubjab Command, is transferred to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

CAPTAIN H. B. VAUGHAN, 7th B. I., officiates as D.A.A.G., on the District Staff, Bengal Command, vice Steele, proceeded to Suakin.

LIEUTENANT MANNING, 1st Sikhs, has been appointed to the British Central African Police, and proceeds immediately to join his appointment.

CAPTAIN SWINEY, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem. 10th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Hunter, from 4th Bombay Rifles, to be Wing Officer.

ON return of No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners to Rurki from Killa Drosh, Lieutenant P. G. Grant, will join the Military Works Department, Bengal, and Lieutenant Farquharson, will rejoin the P. W. D., Hyderabad.

THE following appointments have been made:—16th Bengal Infantry.—Captain J. S. Melville, from 4th B. I., to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, vice Captain Swayne, seconded for employment on the Staff. 9th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain Ostrehan, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, and to remain seconded.

THE pinch of famine is beginning to be felt in the Goona District, Central India. In the latter end of May, some 6,000 were employed on the Railway Relief Works. On the outbreak of cholera, on May 23rd, about half that number returned to their homes. On one section of the work, twelve cases occurred, on another about forty. The epidemic on these works has now ceased owing to the preventative measures taken. Cholera exists in Goona city, some three to five cases occuring daily. The Cantonment is free of the disease, which however is appearing in the villages around. About 1,000 souls are being fed daily by the Gwalior State, being too feeble for work. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, has sent an official from Gwalior to report and make arrangements for feeding the feeble and destitute, the number of whom has been increasing by about 100 per day.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nigel F. Paton, the Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Clement Poole, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—Although this has been the busiest end and most prolific year in the history of our Association, I regret your committee are obliged to come before you without the report which you have, in previous years, been accustomed to receive our balance sheet, however, is in your hands, and as you will see, has been audited and certified by a chartered accountant, Mr. Ferguson, in accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting. A higher guarantee than this of the correctness of our accounts is not procurable and I have, therefore, no hesitation in asking you to accept and pass them. Although we would seem to have a satisfactory balance, I can assure you that we are very far from being embarrassed by a plethora of funds, every anna we possess and more being required to meet our rapidly increasing standing expenses. The absence of the report is due to unprecedented pressure of work and to the illness of our Secretary, an occurrence which we all, I am sure, very sincerely regret. The report, and it is a very full one, is in the printers hands and will, I trust, be issued within a very short time. The meeting could not be delayed for this, as it is very important that the accounts should be passed and the new committee installed without further loss of time. As you are all aware, the year has been a particularly fertile one in the direction of Tariff Legislation, and when the report is published you will find it a most interesting record of highly important work. A deep debt of gratitude is due to the late chairman, Mr. Lindsay, for his unceasing and invaluable efforts on behalf of the Association and it is a great regret to me that he is not here to-day to receive from you the thanks he so well deserves. Our secretary, too, merits our especial recognition, for his duties during the year have been much more than ordinarily exacting and incessant, and they have been rendered doubly trying by repeated attacks of illness The severing of the leading strings which had up till last year bound us to the parent committee in London and the introduction of the various sections of our now almost complete Tariff promised at the outset to bring upon us great difficulties, but these difficulties happily diminished as we approached them and we may now congratulate ourselves upon possessing in unanimous and harmonious working a code of rates which embraces all the more important risks which are dealt with in the Presidency. (Hear, hear.) An event which has aroused some interest in insurance circles has been the floation of a local Fire Insurance Company and the early promise of a second. Such Local Companies have, in the past, appeared on our horizon and disappeared without any very important history being made: but possibly the most recent appearances may be destined to be more durable than its predecessors. The determination of its management to run it upon Tariff lines shews both experience and prudence and will go a great way I am sure to minimise competition and promote its chances of success. One very important departure has been the employment of an inspector of Fire Extinguishing Appliances, and if any doubt previously existed as to the desirability of such an officer, the results of the work already done by him must have very emphatically cleared it away. The result of his labours has from the outset been open to the inspection of the members of the Association; but for greater convenience the committee have a few days since instructed him to draw up a report embodying his conclusions in a consise form and this Report will probably in due course be printed and issued to members for a consideration. The next matter I desire to allude to is the mandate of the London committee, to insert in all our policies in respect of which allowances for Fire Appliances are granted, a warranty under which the policy might be invalidated in event of a fire, and its being proved that the appliances had been kept in proper order. The enforcement of this warranty cannot but cause widespread dissatisfaction among mill-owners, many of whom would rather entirely forego the allowance than leave the insurances of their properties at the mercy of an employe's negligence. From a mill agent's or a shareholder's point of view, such a warranty would render a policy perfectly valueless, and I cannot too strongly urge without association against accepting this mandate our united and emphatic very protest. My own opinion is that a warranty which would entitle the company to a return of any allowance paid in event of the appliances not being in order would be all we could in fairness ask from the mill-towners, and I am bound to say I think it would

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji presiding. There were also present: The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, C. T. Burke, George Cotton, Harashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Eduljı Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Latji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai, Visram, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiset, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharshedji Kanga, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Muljı Bhovanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS.

The Corporation recorded the following letters and resolutions:—

Letter from Major Scott, resigning his seat on the Corporation, and Government resolution appointing Veterinary-Major Mills in his place; letter from Mr. T. W. Cuffe resigning his seat, and Government resolution appointing Mr. Phillips in his place, and Mr. C. T. Burke in place of Mr. C. W. Hughes, who resigned his seat; letters from Dr. Khory and Lieut.-Colonel Mein, resigning their seats.

RESIGNATION OF DR. BLANEY.

The next item on the agenda was the letter from Dr. Thomas Blaney resigning his seat on the Corporation, and also on the Joint Schools Committee and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was sure he was giving voice to the feelings of the whole house when he observed that they could not allow Dr. Blaney's resignation to be simply recorded without a formal expression of opinion of the great appreciation and approbation of the numerous, varied and valuable services which he had rendered to the city during his long and honourable municipal career. (Hear, hear.) He was not inclined to detail Dr. Blaney's various services to this Municipality ever since its organization, but he might mention that Dr. Blaney was even connected with the Bench of Justices from the time when Act II. of 1865 came into operation. He was not in a position to speak from personal experience about Dr. Blaney's work at that time, but ever since 1868, when he (the speaker) was appointed a Justice, he himself saw Dr. Blaney working with heart and soul and with great zeal and untiring energy in the interest of the Municipality, and it was on the whole a record of services which any citizen might be proud of. (Hear, hear.) Nowadays, Mr. Mehta remarked, it was a fashion to decry the efficiency of the Corporation by saying that they were doing nothing beyond pattering over the work of the city. But he submitted those who could carry back their memory to the year 1864 would remember what the state of the city was at the time. He asked members to compare the Municipal administration of the city when it was in the hands of the Government, with the present administration by the Corporation, who had at a cost of three crores and more got introduced the largest water-works in the world, and who had undertaken and partially carried out drainage works, and had been instrumental in improving the sanitation of the city in every direction. A comparison between the work done by the Municipality thirty years ago, and the ever-increasing duties of the Corporation of the present period would enable them to realize the enormous work and responsibility entailed upon them. All these numerous beneficial works Dr. Blaney took a prominent part, and helped the Municipality to the best of his power in all questions which were brought before them from time to time during the last thirty years. (Applause.) He said that the Corporation would be neglecting their duty if they allowed this opportunity to escape without expressing in suitable form their hearty and cordial appreciation of Dr. Blaney's services, and he therefore moved: That, in recording the resignation of Dr. Blaney, this Corporation desires to place on record its high sense of the great and valuable services rendered by him to the municipal government of this city during a civic career extending over the whole period since its organisation in 1865 up to the present time, and its cordial appreciation of the untiring energy, the devoted zeal, and the high public spirit which have uniformly marked his long and honourable connection with the municipal institutions of the city. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, in seconding the motion, remarked that he endorsed every word that had fallen from the Hon'ble mover of the resolution.

Mr. Viegas supported the proposition, remarking that Dr Blaney was known in the city as the "Father of the Corporation," and that compliment he fully deserved. (Applause.) Dr. Viegas reminded the Corporation of the very valuable services rendered by Dr. Blaney at the time when their water-works were proposed to be entrusted to a syndicate formed for the purpose. It was through Dr. Blaney's exertions only that they were saved from the risk of getting a pure supply of water. (Applause.) He also reminded the Corporation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Blaney on the Town Council and Standing Committee for nearly fifteen years, without receiving any remuneration. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blaney had also done public service at considerable personal sacrifice, devoting several hours every day to the civic work, and everyone was surprised how he found time to do all the work in the midst of so many engagements and other calls to duty. In spite of all this he attended the Corporation and meetings of other committees with remarkable regularity. Dr. Blaney supplied them with a model and an example which every one of them ought to follow. (Hear, hear.) The Bombay public assembled in a meeting and acknowledged his services rendered to the city, and raised a statue to this distinguished citizen which would for ever stand as a monument of a most glorious and useful municipal career of which any citizen would feel proud. (Applause.)

Dr. Katrak alluded to Dr. Blaney's useful services with regard to his suggestions and recommendations as a member of the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the magnificent docks of the city. The outlying locality being intended at the time for throwing night-soil, there would have been no such things as docks in Bombay but for Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Badrudin Kur and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna as representatives of the Mahomedan and Hindu communities, respectively, joined in the regret caused by the resignation of Dr. Blaney.

The motion was put to vote, and carried by acclamation.

Professor O. V. Muller was appointed a member of the Joint Schools Committee, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, in place of Dr. Blaney.

WATER-MAINS AT PARBADAVIE ROAD.

The Corporation sanctioned Rs. 25,870 for laying a 12-inch water-main in Parbadavie road, and sanction was also given to the existing four-inch main (which is to be removed) being taken into the reserve stock of the Water-Works Department at the valuation of Rs. 80 per ton for such of the pipes as are sound, and at the valuation of Rs 20 per ton for such as were broken or inferior. The amount so realised minus the cost of removing the pipes, carting, cleaning, tarring, and testing them, to be credited to water-works revenue.

VICTORIA GARDENS LIVE-STOCK.

Sanction was given to the writing off of Rs. 60 from the live-stock return of the Victoria Gardens, being the book value of one bullock sent to Pinjrapole.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that if it was brought to the notice of the S. P. C. A. that a bullock nearly twenty years old was made to work by the Municipality, they would have prosecutad the director for using such an old and infirm animal. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE AIR-COMPRESSING STATION.

The Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,169 to meet the initial cost of lighting by electricity the Colaba air-compressing station, and Rs. 547, the annual lighting charge.

LEGAL OPINION.

The joint opinion of Counsel on the subject of appropriation of savings on loans, which has already been published in these columns, was recorded, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

DE LISLE ROAD TEMPORARY MARKET.

Sanction was given to the purchase of a plot of land admeasuring 1,005 square yards, at the junction of Ferguson and De Lisle roads, the property of Bai Dinbai, at the rate of Rs. 4 per square yard, for the construction of a temporary market on an area not exceeding 500 square yards, and at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

GHEE ADULTERATION.

Letter to the President from Mr. Secretary Atkins, on the subject of the adulteration of ghee, which has already been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette," was referred to a committee for report, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the report from the Special Drainage Engineer, showing measures adopted for ensuring a thorough inspection and supervision of the various drainage works in hand be recorded. He stated that from the report it appeared that strict supervision was kept by the Commissioner as well as the Special Drainage Engineer over the drainage operations carried on in the city. He hoped that both these officers would continue to do this as the success or otherwise of the works would depend upon the manner in which they were properly or carelessly constructed.

The motion was carried, and the report was recorded.

VENTILATION OF THE SEWERAGE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Katrak moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost of obtaining the data on the following heads, viz.:—(1) Influences which determine the direction and velocity of the currents of air in the sewers of Bombay. (2) Influence of the wind on the direction and velocity of the currents of air in the sewers of Bombay. (3) Influences which determine the production of gases and tension of air in the sewers of Bombay. (4) Influences which regulate the pressure of gases and tension of air in the sewers of Bombay. (5) Effects of the ventilating shafts, vent-pipes, double-chambered ventilators, and Boyle's ventilators on the air within and without the sewers of Bombay." In support of his motion, he said that information was necessary as it would enable the Corporation to know the laws which regulated the current of air in the sewerage. At present they knew nothing about the question. They did not know if the sewers had too much or too little ventilation. Some were of opinion that the health of the city was spoilt for too much ventilation, while others said that ill-health was due to deficient ventilation. Again, they did not know anything about the influence which regulated the direction and production of gas and its tension. It was possible that the wind by blowing on the top of the vent pipes, produced violent commotion of air in the sewers, and it was also possible that it might be forced into the houses, and the city could do with a simpler and cheaper kind of vent-pipes, why should it prefer to go into costlier and more complicated varieties of pipes. He further said that it was the recommendation of the House-Connections Committee, supported by the Health Officer. In the interests of sanitation, it was necessary that the city should possess data to go upon in fixing the sanitary appliances of this sort or that. He said he had done his duty by bringing the matter before the Corporation, and the latter would do theirs by passing the resolution.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Professor Muller opposed the motion. He said Dr. Katrak ought to forbear and pay great regard to the sense of proportion as to what they asked the Health Officer to carry out. On the motion of Dr. Katrak, they had asked the Health Officer to furnish details of houses surrounded by gullies. On his motion they had also demanded from that officer the detailed information in regard to the Shone system of drainage at Colaba, and now they had to ask him to conduct experiments of no scientific use. To say the least, this was very hard on the Department.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was astonished at Dr. Katrak tiling as things which were more or less impracticable, and which were not calculated to furnish the required data. He suggested that Dr. Katrak who took so much interest in the matter, might himself conduct the experiments instead of asking the Health Officer to do it, and lay the results before the Corporation, who would undoubtedly be very grateful to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kur failed to understand why the proposal should be thrown out unceremoniously as it was included in the report signed by all medical members on the board, and Dr. Mehta himself.

Dr. Katrak said that the experiments were not to be made by the Health Officer himself, but by men who were to be specially appointed for the purpose. It was a purely engineering and not a medical question.

The proposition was lost.

DISPOSAL OF THE TOWN-SWEEPINGS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed, in accordance with a notice of motion, "That the Committee appointed on 6th August 1894 and re-appointed on 4th April 1895 to report on the question of the future disposal of town-sweepings be requested to expedite the submission of its report." The question being one affecting the health of the city it was becoming more and more serious and important. The Health Officer had drawn their attention seriously in his reports for the last five years. The Committee in accordance with the fashion of all the other committees of the Corporation had delayed the submission of the report. On the flats heaps of kutchra were piled, and the flats had become five feet higher than the level of the road, but the question of disposal of sweepings not having been decided, things were allowed to remain in the same condition. He did not intend to disrespect the Committee in any way, but submitted that in the interest of the health of the city they would expedite the work.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion.

Dr. Katrak said that the Committee were in Communication with the Railway Companies on the subject, and that she was chief cause of the delay.

The Commissioner said that the Railway Companies had come to terms, and the matter would soon be brought before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Metha said that the committee being entrusted with the work of a complicated nature, and they had to correspond with railway companies and Government, the Committee was not responsible for the delay.

Dr. Bhalchandra hoped that after what he had heard, Mr. Shroff would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Shroff having asked permission, he was allowed to withdraw the proposal.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BANDORA STATION FOOT-BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a big notice stuck up in a very prominent place at all railway stations, warning passengers not to cross the rails. They are requested to use the bridge. This morning, at the Bandora station, a railway policeman was placed near the platform steps to prevent passengers from crossing the line, but in spite of the protest of the policeman, four passengers set authority at defiance and crossed the rails. I would urge upon the station-master of Bandora to prosecute all offenders. The railway Act is a very stringent one. A European constable is sadly needed at Bandora. The attention of the Railway authorities is drawn to this by

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SIR,—As the question of preventing the adulteration of drugs, &c., is engaging the attention of our Municipal Corporation, may I be allowed to suggest the desirability of including in the scope of the inquiry country liquor, &c., which are largely consumed by labouring classes.—Yours, &c.,

June 11. A CITIZEN.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

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Arda-din, Madame	Green, R	Piccivilli, O
Abdool Alikhan	Hogart, Mrs	Perceival, L
Arthur, G	Hamsham, Lucy	Phelps, E L
Allen, F G, Mrs	Haiman, J	Price, F J S
Alderson, Mrs	Hawes, F	Quittzhan, R
Baksh Chaudhri Maula	Headon, W	Rabatink, Solomon
Brouwer, L	Hunter, W Y	Ram Bux
Bruce, Miss	Howell, H N	Rankin, J R L
Bluckett, W S	Herrnekotel, Otto	Robertson, F J
Burgess, H	Von, Head Master, Yartooli School	Ramchundary, T
Binning, B B	Ishwari Purshad	Rogers, Mrs
Burrell, W J	Ibery, Capt	Scott, J
Chusel, Gusta	Jost S, Miss	Szalay, E
Conroy, J F	Kroo, Irma	Sylocester, C F
Cama, F B, Messrs	Kinzig, J	Sharadfield, A l
Clemenison, Mr	Kelly, E S, Miss	Scott, H H Lieut
Campbell, Saj, Miss	(J N S)	Sylkes, H
Cooper, L, Mrs	Koch, H P	Tupaki, Ramachandra
Dennis, Wm	Krishna Pillaj	Thomson, Wm S
Duck, Mr	King, J G	Vaughan, R E, Lt
Douglas, S W, Lt	Kearing, N M	Walley, F St Geo
David Sohn, M	Leslie, C D, Mr	Wachinesky, Baris
Dalwa, S F	Lewis, J	Woo C
Elliott, J	Lidstone, C A	Wilson, W A
Edwards, Mrs	Lubbert, H L	Walmesley, J
Esposito, G	Muchie, A	Wandt, R
Fernandez, A C	Murray, S H	Warkenteen, Wm
Farell, T O Mrs	Moore, D	Wilkins, W, Mrs
Fartune, R, Mausmei	Mores, J	Wickersham, W C
Ganlaus, E T Mrs	Mondschein, R	Word, J
Greenstein, Elli	Nishijnva, Mr and	Watson, L P
Groves, J W, Mrs	Nichol, Mrs	Wright, W B
Gibbons, St	Nevill, Ch R	

Holloway's Pills.—Weak Stomachs.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendencies particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

LUS BEYLA POLITICS.

THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

The Lus Beyla Chiefttainship was rendered vacant on the 14th January last, by the death of the Jam Haji Sir Jam Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., at the comparatively early age of 45 years.

It appears that he was suffering from an attack of bronchitis on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, in January; but making little of it, and in spite of warnings to avoid exposure, he refused to abate any of the customary observances of hospitality as shown in this part of the country. He probably owes his premature death to this sense of duty which compelled him to ride out some distance from the town to meet the Political Agent. Receiving and returning a visit from him also helped to bring on pneumonia, which proved fatal. The late Jam's career is marked with many important events in the political history of Baluchistan. He was a man of great intelligence and tact, and possessed a strong character and splendid physique. It is said that in his youth, the fame of his handsome appearance was so widespread, that many people came to see him. He was of a very generous disposition, which favourably impressed everyone who came in contact with him, and altogether he was a typical Baluch Chieftain. He ruled nearly seven years, having been placed on the "masnad" early in 1889.

In 1809, when the Commissioner in Sind had charge of political relations with Baluchistan, His Highness the Khan of Kalat was permitted to assert his authority in Lus Beyla which Jam Mir Khan (the father of the Jam), then ruler of the country, had resisted. In an engagement at Wad, Jam Mir Khan suffered a defeat and was compelled to seek an asylum at Karachi, accompanied by his son, Jam Ali Khan and their families. At first they were detained at Karachi, and afterwards in the Hyderabad Fort. In 1871, Jam Mir Khan was removed to Ahmednagar, whence he was subsequently sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali remaining at Hyderabad. In 1874, Jam Ali Khan disguised as a "purdah-nashin" woman made good his escape from Hyderabad, returned to Lus Beyla, and with the aid of his friends drove out the Khan's troops and proclaimed himself the Acting Jam, having come to terms with H. H. the Khan.

In 1876, when the late lamented Sir Robert Sandeman was deputed to Mastung to bring about a reconciliation between the Khan and his Chiefs, Jam Ali Khan at his own instance, paid a visit to that officer, during the course of which he entreated that his father might be released and restored with honour to his country, vowing to do anything to aid in obtaining the release of his father. On this occasion he acknowledged publicly the suzerainty of the Khan of Kalat on behalf of his father, and spoke very feelingly and humbly, and the Khan treated him with marked respect. He succeeded in inducing His Highness the Khan and the Jahallawan and Sarawan Chiefs to tender a memorial, asking for the release of his father Jam Mir Khan, which was submitted through Sir (then Captain), Robert Sandeman. The prayer of the memorialists was listened to, and Jam Mir Khan was released, arriving at Beyla, on February 1877. At this time the strong mutual affection between the father and son was undoubted. Causes of disagreement, however, soon arose. Jam Ali Khan's mother had died at Hyderabad when the father and the son were imprisoned there, and Jam Mir Khan had recently married a lady at Poona, who had not yet borne him a child. It appears that Jam Ali Khan asked his father to make him his Wazir, to which request the Jam had doubtless agreed; but ultimately an Afghan adventurer from Kalat intervening, intrigued with the result that the son's petition was rejected. Soon after this, Mir Yakub Khan was born, the issue of the marriage contracted at Poona. This signal was the bitter quarrels between the father and son which culminated in the latter's open rebellion in 1880 against his father's authority. All efforts to adjust the differences proved fruitless, and in 1882, they resulted in an appeal to arms, when the son became his father's captive. The late Jam Ali Khan was then handed over to be confined at Sibi, whence he drawn further attention seriously in his reports for the last five years. The Committee in accordance with the fashion of all the other committees of the Corporation had delayed the submission of the report. On the flats heaps of kutchra were piled, and the flats had become five feet higher than the level of the road, but the question of disposal of sweepings not having been decided, things were allowed to remain in the same condition. He did not intend to disrespect the Committee in any way, but submitted that in the interest of the health of the city they would expedite the work.

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Duck, Mr	King, J G	Vaughan, R E, Lt
Douglas, S W, Lt	Kearing, N M	Walley, F St Geo
David Sohn, M	Leslie, C D, Mr	Wachinesky, Baris
Dalwa, S F	Lewis, J	Woo C
Elliott, J	Lidstone, C A	Wilson, W A
Edwards, Mrs	Lubbert, H L	Walmesley, J
Esposito, G	Muchie, A	Wandt, R
Fernandez, A C	Murray, S H	Warkenteen, Wm
Farell, T O Mrs	Moore, D	Wilkins, W, Mrs
Fartune, R, Mausmei	Mores, J	Wickersham, W C
Ganlaus, E T Mrs	Mondschein, R	Word, J
Greenstein, Elli	Nishijnva, Mr and	Watson, L P
Groves, J W, Mrs	Nichol, Mrs	Wright, W B
Gibbons, St	Nevill, Ch R	

Holloway's Pills.—Weak Stomachs.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendencies particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

LUS BEYLA POLITICS.

THE DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

The Lus Beyla Chiefttainship was rendered vacant on the 14th January last, by the death of the Jam Haji Sir Jam Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., at the comparatively early age of 45 years.

It appears that he was suffering from an attack of bronchitis on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, in January; but making little of it, and in spite of warnings to avoid exposure, he refused to abate any of the customary observances of hospitality as shown in this part of the country. He probably owes his premature death to this sense of duty which compelled him to ride out some distance from the town to meet the Political Agent. Receiving and returning a visit from him also helped to bring on pneumonia, which proved fatal. The late Jam's career is marked with many important events in the political history of Baluchistan. He was a man of great intelligence and tact, and possessed a strong character and splendid physique. It is said that in his youth, the fame of his handsome appearance was so widespread, that many people came to see him. He was of a very generous disposition, which favourably impressed everyone who came in contact with him, and altogether he was a typical Baluch Chieftain. He ruled nearly seven years, having been placed on the "masnad" early in 1889.

In 1809, when the Commissioner in Sind had charge of political relations with Baluchistan, His Highness the Khan of Kalat was permitted to assert his authority in Lus Beyla which Jam Mir Khan (the father of the Jam), then ruler of the country, had resisted. In an engagement at Wad, Jam Mir Khan suffered a defeat and was compelled to seek an asylum at Karachi, accompanied by his son, Jam Ali Khan and their families. At first they were detained at Karachi, and afterwards in the Hyderabad Fort. In 1871, Jam Mir Khan was removed to Ahmednagar, whence he was subsequently sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali remaining at Hyderabad. In 1874, Jam Ali Khan disguised as a "purdah-nashin" woman made good his escape from Hyderabad, returned to Lus Beyla, and with the aid of his friends drove out the Khan's troops and proclaimed himself the Acting Jam, having come to terms with H. H. the Khan.

In 1876, when the late lamented Sir Robert Sandeman was deputed to Mastung to bring about a reconciliation between the Khan and his Chiefs, Jam Ali Khan at his own instance, paid a visit to that officer, during the course of which he entreated that his father might be released and restored with honour to his country, vowing to do anything to aid in obtaining the release of his father. On this occasion he acknowledged publicly the suzerainty of the Khan of Kalat on behalf of his father, and spoke very feelingly and humbly, and the Khan treated him with marked respect. He succeeded in inducing His Highness the Khan and the Jahallawan and Sarawan Chiefs to tender a memorial, asking for the release of his father Jam Mir Khan, which was submitted through Sir (then Captain), Robert Sandeman. The prayer of the memorialists was listened to, and Jam Mir Khan was released, arriving at Beyla, on February 1877. At this time the strong mutual affection between the father and son was undoubted. Causes of disagreement, however, soon arose. Jam Ali Khan's mother had died at Hyderabad when the father and the son were imprisoned there, and Jam Mir Khan had recently married a lady at Poona, who had not yet borne him a child. It appears that Jam Ali Khan asked his father to make him his Wazir, to which request the Jam had doubtless agreed; but ultimately an Afghan adventurer from Kalat intervening, intrigued with the result that the son's petition was rejected. Soon after this, Mir Yakub Khan was born, the issue of the marriage contracted at Poona. This signal was the bitter quarrels between the father and son which culminated in the latter's open rebellion in 1880 against his father's authority. All efforts to adjust the differences proved fruitless, and in 1882, they resulted in an appeal to arms, when the son became his father's captive. The late Jam Ali Khan was then handed over to be confined at Sibi, whence he drawn further attention seriously in his reports for the last five years. The Committee in accordance with the fashion of all the other committees of the Corporation had delayed the submission of the report. On the flats heaps of kutchra were piled, and the flats had become five feet higher than the level of the road, but the question of disposal of sweepings not having been decided, things were allowed to remain in the same condition. He did not intend to disrespect the Committee in any way, but submitted that in the interest of the health of the city they would expedite the work.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion.

Dr. Katrak said that the Committee were in Communication with the Railway Companies on the subject, and that she was chief cause of the delay.

The Commissioner said that the Railway Companies had come to terms, and the matter would soon be brought before the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Metha said that the committee being entrusted with the work of a complicated nature, and they had to correspond with railway companies and Government, the Committee was not responsible for the delay.

Dr. Bhalchandra hoped that after what he had heard, Mr. Shroff would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Shroff having asked permission, he was allowed to withdraw the proposal.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BANDORA STATION FOOT-BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a big notice stuck up in a very prominent place at all railway stations, warning passengers not to cross the rails. They are requested to use the bridge. This morning, at the Bandora station, a railway policeman was placed near the platform steps to prevent passengers from crossing the line, but in spite of the protest of the policeman, four passengers set authority at defiance and crossed the rails. I would urge upon the station-master of Bandora to prosecute all offenders. The railway Act is a very stringent one. A European constable is sadly needed at Bandora. The attention of the Railway authorities is drawn to this by

ONE WHO USES THE BRIDGE.

Bandora, June 11.

THE FALSIFICATION OF OUR FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of preventing the adulteration of drugs, &c., is engaging the attention of our Municipal Corporation, may I be allowed to suggest the desirability of including in the scope of the inquiry country liquor, &c., which are largely consumed by labouring classes.—Yours, &c.,

June 11. A CITIZEN.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Anderson, H, Mrs	Girandees, G	O'Comedn, T
Allen, Capt	Graham, H E B	Pedroza, Surg-Lieut Col
Arda-din, Madame	Green, R	Piccivilli, O
Abdool Alikhan	Hogart, Mrs	Perceival, L
Arthur, G	Hamsham, Lucy	Phelps, E L
Allen, F G, Mrs	Haiman, J	Price, F J S
Alderson, Mrs	Hawes, F	Quittzhan, R
Baksh Chaudhri Maula	Headon, W	Rabatink, Solomon
Brouwer, L	Hunter, W Y	Ram Bux
Bruce, Miss	Howell, H N	Rankin, J R L
Bluckett, W S	Herrnekotel, Otto	Robertson, F J
Burgess, H	Von, Head Master, Yartooli School	Ramchundary, T
Binning, B B	Ishwari Purshad	Rogers, Mrs
Burrell, W J	Ibery, Capt	Scott, J
Chusel, Gusta	Jost S, Miss	Szalay, E
Conroy, J F	Kroo, Irma	Sylocester, C F
Cama, F B, Messrs	Kinzig, J	Sharadfield, A l
Clemenison, Mr	Kelly, E S, Miss	Scott, H H Lieut
Campbell, Saj, Miss	(J N S)	Sylkes, H
Cooper, L, Mrs	Koch, H P	Tupaki, Ramachandra
Dennis, Wm	Krishna Pillaj	Thomson, Wm S
Duck, Mr	King, J G	Vaughan, R E, Lt
Douglas, S W, Lt	Kearing, N M	Walley, F St Geo
David Sohn, M	Leslie, C D, Mr	Wachinesky, Baris
Dalwa, S F	Lewis, J	Woo C
Elliott, J	Lidstone, C A	Wilson, W A
Edwards, Mrs	Lubbert, H L	Walmesley, J
Esposito, G	Muchie, A	Wandt, R
Fernandez, A C	Murray, S H	Warkenteen, Wm
Farell, T O Mrs	Moore, D	Wilkins, W, Mrs
Fartune, R, Mausmei	Mores, J	Wickersham, W C
Ganlaus, E T Mrs	Mondschein, R	Word, J
Greenstein, Elli	Nishijnva, Mr and	Watson, L P
Groves, J W, Mrs	Nichol, Mrs	Wright, W B
Gibbons, St	Nevill, Ch R	

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3rd Baluchistan under Lieutenant Price had preceded in the morning. A large camp was pitched on the farther side of the Habb river for the Political Agent, his escort, the Jam and the sardars and headmen of Lus Beyla. Next morning at 8-30, the investiture Durbar was held under a canopy of two large "shahlminias" pitched side-by-side. About 100 paces from the durbar tent the Jam's troops with standards and a miniature band lined the path and a guard-of-honour of 50 rifles furnished from the Political Agent's escort was drawn towards the entrance side. The durbar was public, and was attended by all important personages of the State, and a large concourse of spectators, among whom were several Hindu traders eager to learn the chances of trade under the new Jam's succession. The proceedings commenced at the appointed hour with an address in Urdu read by the Political Agent, afterwards repeated in Sindhi, which set forth the conditions upon which Mir Kamal Khan's succession has been recognised, and calling to mind the duty of the sardars and headmen which they owe to their Chief, and advising them all to cooperate with the Jam and his Wazir to promote the real prosperity and welfare of the State. On the conclusion of this speech, the Political Agent invested Mir Kamal Khan with a rich khillat on behalf of the Government of India and proclaimed him Jam of Lus Beyla. At this juncture, at

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., who celebrated his eightieth birthay the other day, is nearly the oldest of living Congregational ministers in London; the venerable Dr. Stoughton is several years his senior. Dr. Hall came to London from Hull about forty years ago, as pastor of the late Rowland Hill's congregation in Blackfriars-road, which, on the disestablishment of Surrey Chapel, was re-constituted in the new building known as Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road. He is well known as an able preacher, and a staunch adherent of the old paths, in opposition to the semi-rationalism now largely prevalent among his co-religionists. He has always held a friendly attitude to the Church of England, and was pressed by Archbishop Tait to accept Anglican orders, which, however, he could not see his way to do. Dr. Hall, like most of the older Congregationalists, is a staunch Unionist in politics, though a great admirer and personal friend of Mr. Gladstone.

The many remarks that have been made of late as to the indifference to Dr. Jenner's memory in this country, while on the Continent it has been commemorated with much enthusiasm, have roused the Epidemiological Society to found a medal in honour of the discoverer of Vaccination. The announcement will give general satisfaction; and there can be no doubt as to the usefulness of this method of perpetuating the memory of the worthy doctor, who did so much to free mankind from a terrible scourge. It is proposed that the medal shall be for the encouragement of epidemiological research, and shall be bestowed on those who have contributed to the advance of preventive medicine.

The "locale" of the district of country in the North which Ian Maclaren has immortalised in his works is pretty well known. Comparatively few persons are aware, however, of the existence of a real Drumtochty; and Mr. Watson himself—like Mr. Barrie, who was probably unaware that a "Thrums" had been created a decade before his birth—was until recently ignorant of the fact. "I thought that I had invented the word," he wrote lately, "but for some time I have known that I am not an inventor, but only a poacher." Drumtochty, situated in Kincardineshire, is a deep, richly-wooded valley, about two miles in length. Away to the north opens the valley of Glenbervie, the fatherland of Robert Burns, and a few miles to the south is Fasque, where much of Mr. Gladstone's early life was passed, and to the early associations with which the veteran statesman likes to revert.

Lord Hampden, in a recent speech, declared that if he was a young man starting in life with capital at his back, he would certainly go on the land and be an Australian farmer. The "Sydney Herald" makes some rather amusing comments on the statement. There are, it says a lot of things that a young man with money can do, but if he attains to the governorship of a colony like New South Wales or Victoria he does not make such a bad hit. Generally speaking, it is a rosier pursuit than "going on the land," especially in Australia. Perhaps Lord Hampden is not intimately acquainted with the life of our average settler on the soil. It contains many variations from the voluptuous monotony of beer and skittles.

In a recently-published Cape Colonial Blue-book on Natives, Mr. Sprigg, R.M., has an amusing commentary upon the nature of the Pondo. He says: "The Pondo is a peculiar creature. It would take some very great provocation to drive the ordinary Pondo to active resistance, but his power of passive resistance is marvellous, Lowell's lines—

When I once make up my mind
A meeting-house ain't sotter,

exactly describe him. He is not pugnacious, but just 'sets.' You order him to do something, and he sits perfectly still. You insist and threaten, and he never moves. At last you kick him; then he smilingly obeys orders, and the incident is finished."

Lady Aberdeen, we are pleased to learn, has happily quite recovered from the effects of the alarming accident which threw her into the icy Gatineau last month. When she entered the Senate Chamber, on the occasion of the reception on the closing day of the Dominion Parliament, even the grave and reverend Senators, accordiug to the "Canadian Gazette," broke into an unaccustomed round of cheers of congratulation, the ladies heartily joining in. Lady Aberdeen acknowledged the kind greeting with bows and smiles. Lord Aberdeen, it is pleasing to note, is commemorating the gallant conduct of the villagers who came to Lady Aberdeen's rescue by a money gift and by the presentation of a new bell to the little Catholic Church at Gatineau Point.

It is reported from Berlin that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who will enter her seventeenth year on the 31st of August, is to be betrothed to Prince Bernard Henry, the second grandson of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Prince is in his nineteenth year, having been born on the 18th of April, 1878, and is now studying at Jena. The official announcement of the betrothal will, it is expected, be made on the 24th instant, the eightieth birthday of the Grand Duke, who is a brother of the late German Empress Augusta. The Grand Duke's consort, I may add, is a Princess of the Netherlands. A representative of the "Daily Telegraph" has been favoured with a description of some of the many beautiful costumes that have been prepared in London for English ladies to wear in Moscow at the different festivities in connection with the coronation of the young Emperor and Empress. "Lady O'Conor, wife of the British Ambassador at the Russian Court, has a train of rich moss-green velvet, embroidered all over in a particularly lovely design of goiden roses, raised in metal from the surface of the rich pile. This is lined with green satin, and will be worn over a dress of Pompadour silk with a design of shaded roses, the petal tips delicately tipped with gold, like a reflection from a summer sunset. A ball gown is a study in lilac. It has a skirt of silk muslin, alternately a veil of palest pink and lilac, and with a bodice of pale lilac satin so tinished with tissue after tissue of the ethereal-looking silken muslin in the two delicate shades that it seems too dainty to be the work of human figures. The whole creation is trimmed with branches of lilac."

AT Marlborough House the Prince of Wales presented Lady Halle with the testimonial subscribed for on her attainment of the fiftieth year of her artistic life, and the twenty-fifth year of her residence in this country. The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) accompanied the Prince, and among the company, which consisted almost exclusively of members of the General Committee, were several distinguished musicians, painters, and men of letters. The Earl of Kintore, as chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the greater portion of the large sum subscribed had, in deference to Lady Halle's wish, been devoted to the purchase of a villa and estate at Azoto, near Treviso, in Northern Italy. The villa had also been furnished, and Lady Halle intended residing there in future during the greater part of the year. A highly eulogistic address, inscribed in vellum and enclosed in an ivory and silver casket, was then presented to Lady Halle, and the Prince of Wales in a brief speech expressed the hope that she would enjoy her sojourn in Italy, and not forget her friends in England.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who succeeded to the Austrian crown in 1848, has now outlived four heirs. From 1848 to 1858 his heir was his brother the Archduke Ferdinand-Maximilian. From 1858 to 1889 his heir was his son the Archduke Rudolf. Then till the other day his heir was his brother the Archduke Charles-Louis. Now his heir is his nephew the Archduke Francis-Ferdinand. Francis Joseph is one of two independent European sovereigns whose presumptive heirs are their nephews. The other is the King of Roumania. The Emperor of Russia and the King of the Belgians have presumptive heirs in their brothers. The King of Spain's presumptive heir is his sister, and the Queen of the Netherlands', her aunt. All other independent European sovereigns have sons, unless the Sultan be an independent European sovereign.

NOTICES.

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DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

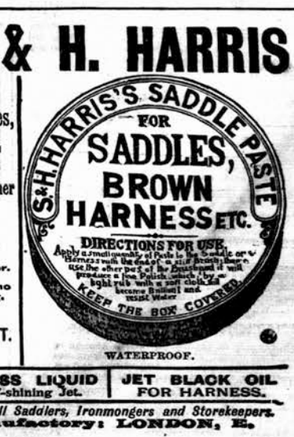
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted; and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.
BEFORE AFTER

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
LIEUT.-COL. BLUMENTHAL, 2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/2 2/3 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & CO. SLOUGH ENGLAND
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS. RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IT WILL HAVE NONE
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
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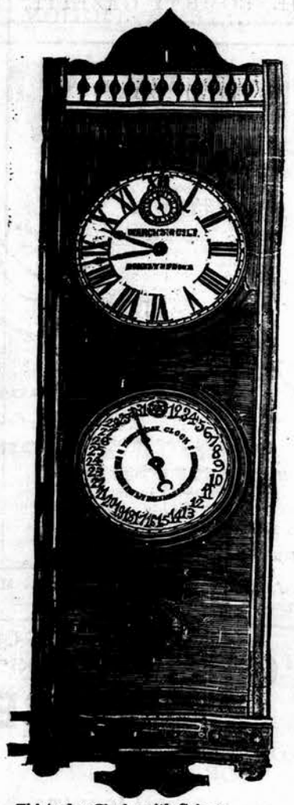
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.


Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
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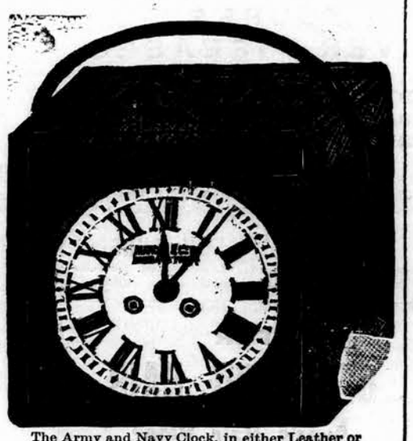
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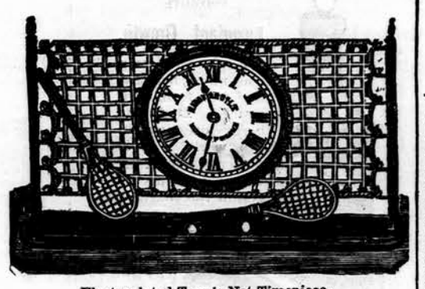
Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.
IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.
AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.
CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashancolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT
CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWENTY FIRST MEDALS.

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Each and every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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